

كلمة من الامم

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1971

Established 1887

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, U.S. Military, USSR, and Yugoslavia.

WEATHER: PARIS: Very cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. 45-55. Today: Partly cloudy. 45-55. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. 45-55.



Associated Press. Rescuers searching for survivors in debris of shattered furniture and rubble, after latest Belfast bombing, as armed soldiers stand by.

Bomb Kills 2 Babies, 2 Adults

men Slay an Ulster Senator

Dispatches. Dec. 12.—Gunshot wounds a Protestant senator, then a bomb exploded under a car, killing two babies and two adults.

Final Signing Seen in March

2 Germanys Initial Accords On Berlin Visits and Access

By David Binder. BERLIN, Dec. 12 (NYT).—The governments of West Germany, East Germany and West Berlin signed two accords here yesterday morning that make possible the completion of the four-power treaty improving the situation of divided Berlin.

Brandt Asks for Cooperation With East by a Strong West

By Per Egil Hegge. OSLO, Dec. 12 (WP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday outlined a plan for peace in Europe in his Nobel lecture in Oslo.

Sarnoff Dies

Dec. 12 (UPI).—Mr. Sarnoff, 61, chairman of Sarnoff Corp., died today after a long illness.

Pompidou, Nixon Fly To Azores But Disowns a Surrender Bid

By James Goldsborough. ANGRA DO HEROISMO, Azores, Dec. 12 (UPI).—President Nixon and President Georges Pompidou flew to these windy, mid-Atlantic islands today to see if they can agree on a solution to the Western world's current monetary and trade troubles.



Associated Press. THE WESTERN FRONT—Wounded Indian soldiers wait to be evacuated yesterday from the battlefield along the border between West Pakistan and Indian Kashmir.

Begin Talks on Finances Today

Mr. Pompidou flew into Lajes Air Force Base on the supersonic Concorde, arriving here at 1730 GMT, about five hours before Mr. Nixon. The Concorde covered the 1,870 miles from Orly Airport in 1 hour 45 minutes, flying at 1,440 miles an hour for much of the trip.

Indian Chutists Drop Near Dacca

From Wire Dispatches. NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.—Indian forces, parachuted on mounds last night and again this morning, were reported battling Pakistani troops in the area of Dacca, the East Pakistani capital, tonight.

Sees 'Defiance' by New Delhi

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—President Nixon called on the UN Security Council again today to urge a cease-fire in the Indo-Pakistan war and immediate withdrawal of Indian troops from Pakistan.

Nixon Calls on UN to Demand A Truce in Indo-Pakistan War

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Monetary Accord May Be Delayed

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One General Ready to Quit In East Zone

From Wire Dispatches. RAWALPINDI, Dec. 12.—Insisting that its forces in East Pakistan were fighting well while holding the province's major towns, and asserting that on the western fronts its air and ground forces continued to score gains over the Indian enemy, Pakistan today said that it has launched a diplomatic offensive to aid its war effort.

Yahya May Fall

President Yahya's government announced that the general's offer was unauthorized and was being withdrawn. Diplomats here feel that if East Pakistan becomes independent as Bangladesh (Bengal nation), the Yahya regime will fall and be succeeded by a military-civilian regime headed by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a leftist West Pakistani politician, Lt. Gen. S.G.M. M. Peearza, 63, the president's main military adviser, and Lt. Gen. Gul Hasan Khan, 51, chief of the general staff.

Further Discussions

He talked with Mr. Kissinger after returning to the White House this morning and again with Mr. Rogers by phone. "As a result of those discussions and consultations, this announcement is being made and this action is being taken," Mr. Ziegler said.

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Make Possible Completion of 4-Power Pact

2 Germanys Initial Accords on Berlin Visits

(Continued from Page 1) agreement represents a large improvement over past practices and, in a short speech after signing it, Mr. Bahr called the accord "a good sign for securing peace in Europe."

The second accord, this one between West and East Berlin, provides West Berliners with opportunities to visit relatives in East Berlin for the first time since the spring of 1968, and their relatives in East Germany for the first time since 1952.

both sides, makes it possible for West Berliners to journey into East Germany, singly or in groups, for various periods of time. But unless they are handicapped, traveling with children under three years of age or going to distant destinations, they will not be allowed to take their own motor vehicles.

One-day visits will be possible on visas that will be given on demand at five different offices manned by uniformed East German officials inside West Berlin. The five offices are to be open seven hours a day on weekdays and two of them are to be open for about three hours on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

The East Germans were particularly intent on limiting short-term visits on weekends to avoid what one Communist official described as "uncontrolled situations" if a large number of West Berliners suddenly flooded into the East.

Despite the limitations, which West Berlin's Mayor Klaus Scholtz described as disappointing, the accord appears to go a long way toward ending the isolation of West Berliners from their East German surroundings.

The Muller-Kohrt agreement also prescribes an exchange of 17.1 hectares of East German territory for 15.6 hectares of West Berlin territory. West Berlin is to pay four million marks for the extra bit of territory.

The exchanges will alleviate the problems of tiny enclaves on both sides.

The two accords, covering more than 70 typewritten pages, include passages regarding the transport of firecrackers on West Berlin's access routes.

Mr. Schumann took the position that any trade talks should await a settlement of the monetary problems. In view of this French attitude, it is possible that the early solution to currency realignment, which some officials were predicting would come in the next few weeks, will be delayed.

The United States has been saying that the new monetary agreement will only be part of a larger package to reduce the United States balance-of-payments deficit—which Treasury Secretary John Connally has said would be \$11 billion next year.

But the French do not like the idea of opening trade talks under the pressure of the 10 percent U.S. surcharge.

The heart of any agreement here is likely to be the new parities, and the future of the \$60 billion held by Europeans. It was speculation with these dollars that led to Washington's abandoning gold convertibility Aug. 15.

Pompidou and Nixon Arrive In Azores; Talks Start Today

(Continued from Page 1) Mr. Nixon will be carrying it himself here. The choice of the Azores for this meeting has a peculiar history. Mr. Nixon first suggested that Mr. Pompidou come to Washington, and was refused. Then he suggested Marignac or French Guiana, only to be told that Mr. Pompidou had not yet visited those places officially.

The Azores, about equidistant from Paris and New York, were the obvious compromise site. The choice also gave Mr. Pompidou a chance to gain a little publicity for the Concord which many people think is \$80 million price will find it a small market.

Rain fell steadily here throughout the afternoon and evening but

did not discourage hundreds of persons from turning out to greet Mr. Castano, then Mr. Pompidou and, finally, Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon will be staying at Lajes, the U.S. Air Force base for which Washington just obtained a new five-year lease. Mr. Pompidou is at the other end of the island in a large villa. Both will commute to the general council building.

The clouds over this meeting are not the ones that hang over the island. Yesterday, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann announced in Brussels that France would not agree to let the Common Market Commission start negotiations with the United States over trade concessions.

Mr. Rogers said only Friday that the United States was expecting the Common Market to start trade talks with a view to removing some of its trade barriers.

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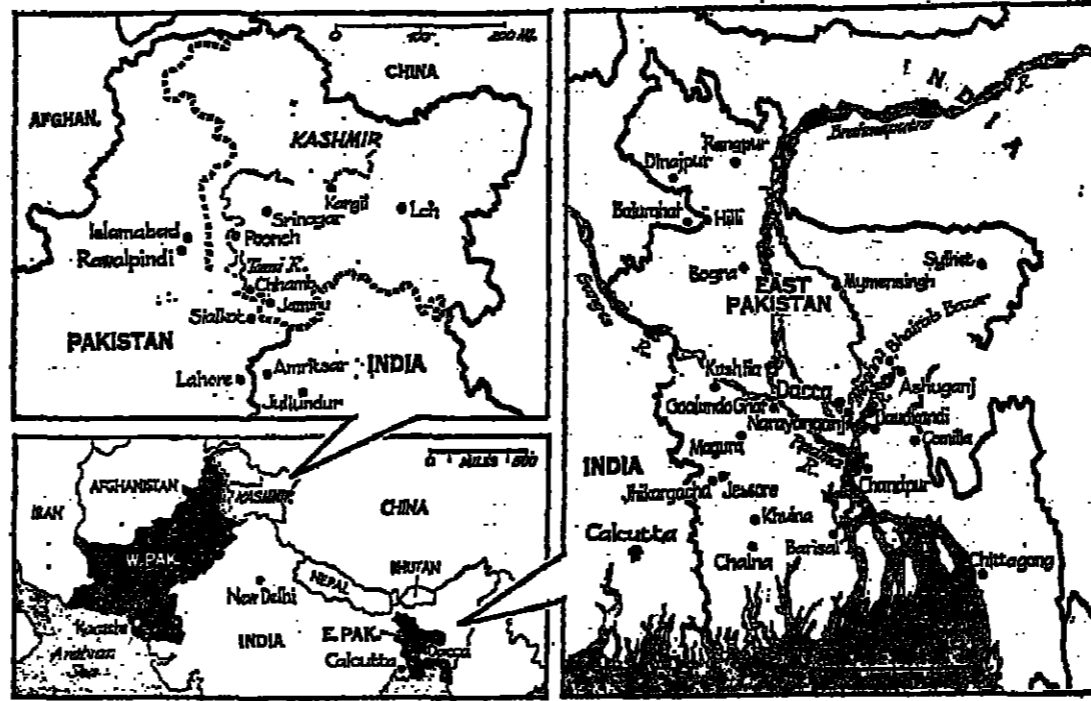
The United States has been saying that the new monetary agreement will only be part of a larger package to reduce the United States balance-of-payments deficit—which Treasury Secretary John Connally has said would be \$11 billion next year. This package was to include trade measures, offset payments for U.S. troops stationed abroad and new parities.

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WEATHER

Table with columns for city, temperature, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALGAEVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.



Indian Chutists Drop Near Dacca

(Continued from Page 1) eastern command, said paratroopers had killed 23 Pakistani soldiers and an officer and taken 12 prisoners in the fighting near Dacca.

Earlier, Gen. Jacob said, "A large proportion of Bangla Desh has now been liberated." Arrows showing Indian Army advances on his wall map indicated that about two-thirds of East Pakistan was in Indian hands today.

Charles Mohr, of The New York Times, reported that if Indian claims were true, the Pakistani forces in the east still held only Dacca, Chittagong (the province's major port), Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Barisal.

An Indian spokesman said Indian Navy bombers had struck an airfield near Barisal, in the delta region southwest of Dacca, and had hit Cox's Bazar, on the eastern border.

He said riverboats used by fleeing Pakistani soldiers were being attacked, and four were sunk in one air raid.

Among towns claimed to have been captured in the east by the Indians over the weekend were Kushtia, an important enemy community near the border northwest of Calcutta; Hill, where there had been heavy fighting for a week; Jamalpur, where 581 Pakistanis reportedly surrendered.

Mr. Kohl called their accord "positive" and added that it "takes into account the correct and legitimate interest of both partners to the agreement."

But there was no applause in East Berlin's Ministerial Council building and none either after the ceremony in West Berlin City Hall.

Nor was there any other show of real friendliness on the occasion of the first formal political agreement between the two Germanys. Even the exchange of presents, called for by protocol, was done formally and without apparent genuine warmth.

The Pakistani attack had been stopped. First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov heads the Russian delegation which arrived today after the dispatch to Moscow yesterday of a veteran Indian foreign-affairs expert, D. P. Dhar, for consultations in the Soviet capital.

Mr. Kuznetsov held talks today with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President V. V. Giri. It was thought by diplomatic sources here that Mrs. Gandhi would press him for information on the position Russia would take if China intervened in the war on the side of Pakistan. It was also thought she would pressure him for Russian recognition of Bangla Desh.

However, the sources thought it more likely that Russia would offer recognition of Bangla Desh first by some Soviet bloc country. Mrs. Gandhi addressed an outdoor rally today and assailed "some countries"—not otherwise identified, but thought to mean the United States, which has denounced India as the prime factor in the subcontinent's war.

"I have heard some countries are now saying that they have certain treaty obligations with Pakistan to come to the aid of that country," she told her audience. "I have not heard about it before. We were told that these treaties were aimed at combating Communism, to contain the spread of Communism, and to be used against democracy, then the nations who sponsored these treaties told a big lie before the world. If this is so, it was an act of deception on us."

Government spokesmen refused to say what had prompted Mrs. Gandhi's remarks.

U.S. Embassy sources stated flatly that they knew of no warings which might have come from Washington to provoke Mrs. Gandhi's statement.

Rawalpindi Enjoys Air Truce As 2,000 Europeans Fly Out

(RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The air-raid sirens have been quiet here all week-end, which has been almost like a warning to people strolling in a warm sun only slightly apprehensive about the airplanes above.

For the last week Rawalpindi has been bombed nearly every day, and its population has come to dread the wailing sirens even when no Indian planes come over.

The false peace of the weekend was the result of an air evacuation to which both India and Pakistan agreed.

During the last week various charter flights have taken advantage of truces in the air war to ferry hundreds of foreigners out of Karachi and Rawalpindi, and thousands more have left Pakistan by road over the Khyber Pass into Afghanistan.

Today the evacuation traffic was heavier than ever before. Six Planes Here at Rawalpindi foreign refugees poured out of the coun-

try this morning aboard a Canadian 707, three British jet transports and two Soviet-made planes. Probably close to 2,000 foreigners left Pakistan by air today.

It was expected here that raids would be resumed today, but the Associated Press reported: "The more than 300 Russian technicians and diplomatic staff members who left here today faced a large hostile demonstration at Rawalpindi's Chakiala Airport, which the Indians have bombed or strafed nearly every morning, sometimes using Soviet-built planes."

The Soviet Union has provided extensive aid to Pakistan over the years but has incurred official wrath here by having concluded a mutual-assistance pact with India and supplying that country with arms.

It was expected here that raids throughout Pakistan would begin in force again tonight or tomorrow morning.

Over 400 Flee Dacca by Air After Evacuees Repair Strip

(Dacca, East Pakistan, Dec. 12 (AP).—Over 400 foreigners were finally evacuated from Dacca today during a tense prebattle standstill only hours after Indian paratroopers landed near the city.

British C-130s made four flights to Calcutta, India, in a dramatic airlift after three unsuccessful attempts in the past week.

The camouflaged transports raised huge clouds of red dust on the heavily damaged runway. Engines were kept running as the foreigners, some in tears and verging on panic, dashed through flames and propwash to scramble aboard.

It was a British show, orderly on the whole despite nervousness and a few emotional outbursts.

There were a few arguments over large suitcases which the evacuees had to leave behind and confusion as immigration agents stamped passports inside a terminal strewn with glass and debris. But all evacuees got out in the swift four-hour operation.

Indian jets resumed bombing the airport only 15 minutes after the evacuation stand down ended. Diplomatic officials later said that in the four flights, 435 persons were evacuated from Dacca, leaving some 150 to 200 foreigners behind.

No more flights could be made in the cease-fire time, which expired 0830 GMT.

The British aircraft later took 185 Britons and 70 Americans on to Singapore.

About 50 men among the evacuees, who included women and children, went to Dacca airport this morning and on seeing that the runway was in no condition for use by aircraft took it upon themselves to repair enough of the airstrip so that planes could touch down, they said. They worked with their bare hands scooping up earth and rubble off the

runway, clearing a part of it. Three Hercules transports circled over the city while the evacuees worked feverishly to make the runway usable.

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One General Wants to Quit

Pakistan Moves to End War But Disowns Surrender Bid

(Continued from Page 1) pressure India into accepting a cease-fire, which the UN has urged in a call that New Delhi has ignored, vowing to secure the creation of Bangla Desh.

The speculation did not detail whether the Chinese pressure would involve new diplomatic initiative or a threat of military intervention. China supports Pakistan and has troops massed on its borders with northern India, but military intervention by Peking would risk an invasion of China by Russia, which supports and has a cooperation treaty with New Delhi.

After last night's disavowal of the surrender offer by the general in the east, and after growing Indian claims that Pakistani soldiers are surrendering in increasing numbers there, an official announcement here today said that no Pakistani troops were putting down their arms.

"The question of surrender is completely ruled out because our forces are determined to lay down their lives in repelling the enemy," Radio Pakistan said.

It asserted that Pakistani soldiers in the east were fighting with grim determination against numerical odds of six to one. It said their morale and that of the East Pakistani civilian population were high.

"If the major towns are still held in the east, it declared, the radio said the Pakistan Navy has been ordered to stop and search any neutral merchant vessels, anywhere on the high seas, if it suspects them of carrying "contraband to Indian ports."

The radio said "stern action" would be taken against any ships ignoring Pakistani orders to stop.

Russia, which has no common border with India, is known to have given it major military equipment, and that supply line could be the target of Pakistan's naval threat.

Pakistan's own war-supply situation was reported yesterday by Malcolm W. Browne, a New York Times correspondent in Rawalpindi, to be worsening.

He reported that Karachi, West Pakistan's major port, is effectively blockaded and fuel supplies throughout West Pakistan are running low, with Indian bombing of Karachi oil depots having severely reduced stored supplies.

Food supplies are still adequate, he reported, although prices are rising sharply in West Pakistan.

"Outgunned, Outnumbered" In its report on military actions today, Pakistan said, "Our troops continue to hold their own" in East Pakistan. "Our troops are outgunned and outnumbered, but they are not outclassed," Radio Pakistan declared.

It said numerous Indian attacks in the east "have been blunted" and the enemy "suffered heavy casualties."

A spokesman said: "Pakistanis were still holding Laksham, a rail junction 45 miles southeast of Dacca."

The army said its troops were "readjusting their positions" in Mymensingh.

The two towns were among those that India claimed to have captured yesterday.

A Pakistan spokesman said there were no Indian air raids in the west in the 24 hours ending last night, while Pakistani planes had bombed Pathankot, Amritsar, Jaisalmer, Uttaral, Srinagar and Jammu yesterday. He said Pakistani aircraft had destroyed five Indian planes and one helicopter, bringing the war's toll of Indian aircraft to 127.

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Pakistan also claimed a major naval victory—the sinking of an Indian frigate in the Arabian Sea. The 2,000-ton, Soviet-built ship, with a crew estimated at 200 to 250 men, was sunk two days ago, Pakistan said, without mentioning survivors.

In western military action on the ground, Pakistan said, its forces beat back an Indian attack in the Chamb area of southern Kashmir, putting nine enemy tanks and four Indian aircraft out of action. A short distance to the north, at Poonch, another Indian attack was beaten back, Pakistan said.

In the Lahore area of Pakistan, Rawalpindi said, its forces occupied 20 villages, and at Kargil, in northern Kashmir, "Indian attacks have been repulsed and the situation is fully under our control."

Pakistan continued to claim India is indiscriminately bombing civilian targets, including hospitals at Comilla and Dacca in the east.

Dacca remained under continual enemy air attack. When air raids were not wailing to day, there was a eerie silence punctured by the occasional sound of distant rifle fire.

Pakistan said India had dropped paratroopers north of Dacca last night, but they were "either eliminated or badly wounded." It said the paratroopers were "behind our lines," Pakistan said.

It reported helicopter-borne troops landed near Khulna, south of Dacca, but said Pakistani soldiers, with the active support of the local population, wiped out most of the enemy soldiers. Four Indian tanks were destroyed in the engagement, Rawalpindi said.

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It reported helicopter-borne troops landed near Khulna, south of Dacca, but said Pakistani soldiers, with the active support of the local population, wiped out most of the enemy soldiers. Four Indian tanks were destroyed in the engagement, Rawalpindi said.

Pakistan continued to claim India is indiscriminately bombing civilian targets, including hospitals at Comilla and Dacca in the east.

Dacca remained under continual enemy air attack. When air raids were not wailing to day, there was a eerie silence

Handwritten note: "Jelli, no lita"

But SAM Advisers Pull Back

Sadat Cites Links With Russians

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO, Dec. 12 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat has promised the Soviet Union to continue giving naval facilities to its Mediterranean fleet even after a possible settlement of the conflict with Israel and, at the same time, has indicated his intention to keep Russian advisers attached to the Egyptian Army "because war is a science now."

Wouldn't Join in War Now

Hussein of Jordan Sees Arabs Not Ready to Fight Israelis

By Marvin Howe

AMMAN, Dec. 12 (NYT).—King Hussein has declared that the Arabs are not ready for war with Israel and that Jordan for one would not let itself be dragged into war at this time.

Senators Plan To Filibuster on Foreign Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP).—A new impediment to rapid development of Congress developed yesterday when a bloc of war critics in the Senate threatened to filibuster an emergency financing resolution on foreign aid.

The regular foreign-aid authorization bill had been tied up in a dispute over Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield's proposal to end U.S. involvement in the Indochina war within six months.

3 Candidates, EEC Accept Fishing Plan

Norway Balks, Seeks Special Guarantees

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 (AP).—Britain, Ireland and Denmark removed the last major obstacle for entry into the Common Market by agreeing early today to a fisheries policy with the six member countries.

Trade Minister Per Kleppe of Norway said the formula did not satisfy his country. "We want it more specific," he said. "We want assurances that after 10 years our fishing limits will be protected and our vital interests taken into consideration."

Treaties to be Signed Theo Westertep of the Dutch Foreign Ministry, said that accession treaties with the three candidates would be signed between Jan. 12 and Jan. 17.

The EEC also said today that it would continue its system of generalized preferences for goods from developing countries in 1972.

Anger in Britain LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—Representatives of Britain's fishermen today criticized the compromise formula on fishing rights.

Lord Boothby, who has led the campaign for the British industry, called the deal a "sellout" and John Gundry, chairman of the 12,000-member fisheries organization, said, "All fishermen will be extremely disappointed."

Mrs. Meir Hints Nixon Gave New Assurance on Arms Aid

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir hinted last night that she had received additional assurances from the Nixon administration.

She told an audience of 3,300 at a dinner of the United Jewish Appeal here that she was able to report to her cabinet members the substance of her discussions recently with President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

She said, "but it is no exaggeration for me to say that I have said, I want to believe that when [President Anwar Sadat of Egypt] threatens us again, we will have an understanding which will be interpreted in acts which are essential to Israel's security."

During tonight's ballot, police detained four young monarchist students who took part in a demonstration outside the Chamber of Deputies building. They were later released.

The seven-year term of office of the current president, Giuseppe Saragat, expires on Dec. 22. There was a similar deadlock situation in 1964 when it took 21 ballots during 13 days to elect Mr. Saragat, a Social Democrat.

Blast in Tunnel Kills 22 Beneath Lake Huron Bed

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 12 (AP).—An explosion in a water tunnel under construction 280 feet underground killed at least 22 workers yesterday, authorities said. Another 22 escaped, eight with injuries.

St. Clair County Sheriff Norman McCharg said 15 bodies had been recovered from the tunnel, beneath the bed of Lake Huron, while at least seven remained. The cause of the explosion was not yet known.

The tunnel, about six weeks from completion, is part of a water system which is scheduled to provide high-quality Lake Huron water for Detroit and its customers in the Metropolitan system within a year.

The workers were finishing laying cement in the tube, 16 feet in diameter, which extends under the take five miles to connect with an intake shaft which extends above the surface. Another mile of the tunnel stretches back into land. It will be capable of carrying 12 billion gallons of water daily.

The tunnel was dug through shale by a 180-ton mechanized "mole" guided by laser beams. The project is scheduled to cost about \$120 million.



DOWN ON THE FARM—Soviet Agriculture Minister Vladimir Matkevich (left) with interpreter, visiting hog farm near De Witt, Neb., Friday. They are wearing disposable plastic overshoes to walk in the mud.

U.S. Steel Raising Its Prices 7.7% on Variety of Products

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT).—The U.S. Steel Corp. increased prices late Friday by an average of 7.7 percent on a variety of products used in the automobile and appliance industries.

The moves were taken just three days after the Price Commission had granted U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steel producer, an average price increase of 3.1 percent. This was substantially less than had been expected.

Spokesmen for the steel producer said the new prices would be on tin mill and sheet and strip products and would take effect between Dec. 20 and Feb. 1.

One clear result of the steel price increase will be to put sharp inflationary pressure on many other manufactured products, such as automobiles and heavy appliances.

Even if price increase rulings have already been granted by the price commission for some manufactured items made of steel products, a plea may be resubmitted for further increases based on higher costs.

The steel price increase is approximately the percentage the industry would have charged if it were acting on its own, analysts pointed out, and some questioned openly how the increase could possibly dampen the inflationary cycle since the increase is so large and steel is such a basic product.

The company was quick to point out that the overall effect of the latest price schedules would be less than the 3.5 percent granted by the government last Tuesday.

It was noted that the company had raised prices on about 45 percent of its product line by about 8 percent last Aug. 5 before the freeze went into effect Aug. 15.

In a separate action, the price commission approved a 3.4 percent price increase covering "steel-mill products across the board" produced by the Republic Steel Corp., the nation's third largest producer. The commission estimated this would boost the company's revenues by 3.2 percent overall.

In another pricing action, the board granted the Interlake Corp. a boost of 7.23 percent on steel strapping and said that this would boost the company's total annual revenues by 0.97 percent.

ROME, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—The Italian parliament tonight failed for the sixth time to elect a new president as inter-party negotiations showed no signs of breaking the deadlock between the powerful Christian Democratic party and its leftist opponents.

The Socialist candidate, Vice-Premier Francesco de Martino, 64, once again had the better of his Christian Democratic rival, Senate President Amintore Fanfani, 63, and polled 413 votes—his highest so far.

But this was still well below the simple majority of 595 votes required for election to the presidency.

Meanwhile, Mr. Fanfani, a former Premier, suffered fresh defections among the Christian Democrats as his support dropped from 385 votes in this morning's ballot to 378 tonight.

Ready for Talks An important new development in tonight's balloting was that the neo-Fascist and monarchist parties, who command about 50 of 1,008 available votes, dropped their support for their own candidate, Sen. Augusto de Marsilio, and handed in blank voting slips.

In this way, they indicated their readiness to place their votes at the disposal of another candidate following negotiations.

The influential Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera today described Mr. de Martino's chances of election as "zero," while Mr. Fanfani's prospects, even if potentially better than those of his Socialist rival, looked increasingly uncertain.

If the extreme rightist parties decided to vote for him, he would be likely to lose considerable support from the left wing of his own party.

The ultimate outcome of the election still seemed to depend upon an understanding between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, who so far have consistently backed Mr. de Martino.

Such an understanding could

Approval of Rehnquist Court Victory for Nixon

standing of the judicial process that the quality of the court decisions should be enhanced for years to come."

Break Among Liberals Rehnquist opponents, led by Sen. Birch Bayh, D. Ind., had hoped to make a better showing, but liberal Democrats such as Adlai Stevenson 3d of Illinois, John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, William Proxmire of Wisconsin, and Missouri's Stuart Symington and Thomas J. Eagleton voted for confirmation.

Only three Republicans voted against the nomination—Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, Clifford P. Case of New Jersey and Jacob K. Javits of New York.

Overall, 30 Democrats voted for confirmation and 23 against. Thirty-eight Republicans backed the nomination.

Mr. Rehnquist, 47, an assistant attorney general and former Phoenix, Ariz., lawyer, was nominated to succeed retired Justice John M. Harlan.

The Senate voted 89-1 Monday to confirm Mr. Powell's nomination to succeed the late Justice Hugo L. Black. Mr. Powell is a Richmond, Va., attorney and former president of the American Bar Association.

Two Nixon appointees, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, already are serving on the court.

Sen. Bayh and other Rehnquist opponents challenged his commitment to civil rights and civil liberties but gave up their fight Friday after the Senate rejected, 70-23, Sen. Bayh's motion to postpone a vote on confirmation until Jan. 18.

Civil rights and labor leaders who took no position on Mr. Powell's nomination strongly urged that Mr. Rehnquist be rejected.

The attacks were described by Mr. Rehnquist's supporters as totally unfounded.

In another development, Mr. Nixon signed into law Friday a bill cutting individual, business and consumer taxes by \$15.8 billion over the next three years.

The most immediate result was to make an estimated three million new-car buyers over the last four months eligible for refunds averaging \$300. The bill repeals the 7 percent automobile excise tax retroactive to Aug. 15.

The President described the bill as a "critical part" of his program, one that would "benefit the economy and benefit all Americans."

Believe there's any winning," he said. "I shouldn't have told my staff to round with strategy get out and start

people around the especially for me, but sure I can win, so going back. Well, simple remedy for few."

Library of Minnesota mured S. Muskie of front-runner among candidates, both see r the nomination o a contest between em. They were run- the 1968 campaign. e and Sen. Hum- No. 1 and No. 2 in public opinion polls r of Mr. Kennedy of is eliminated from ntenders. His re- ion that he would e primaries gained week when one of nds. Sen. John V. California, endorsed

Viet Cong Commandos Raid U.S. Base; One GI Is Killed

SAIGON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Viet Cong commandos, hurling dynamite bombs, pierced the perimeter of a U.S. hilltop outpost overlooking South Vietnam's fourth largest city, military spokesmen said today.

The U.S. 7th Air Force Search and Rescue Armada flew through what the U.S. command described as intense anti-aircraft missile and gun fire and attacked the sites inside North Vietnam several times.

At least four other 37-foot Soviet-made missiles were fired at the rescue flights.

U.S. helicopter gunships rushed to help the embattled soldiers and beat back the Communists after two hours of fighting inside the base, one mile northeast of Qui Nhon and 250 miles northeast of Saigon.

One American was killed and nine wounded, the spokesman said.

They said that it was the first Communist ground attack against an American base since Aug. 25. Communist ground forces killed one American and wounded another in fighting 40 miles northeast of the capital, the U.S. Command said.

In Cambodia, North Vietnamese gunners shot down another U.S. helicopter supporting South Vietnamese troops in their cross-border operation. One American was killed and two wounded in the crash. It was the third American helicopter knocked down by Communist anti-aircraft fire in four days, the U.S. Command said.

The Cambodian High Command today revealed that 34 Cambodians had been killed and 129 wounded on Highway 6 in the 10 days since government troops withdrew from two key towns on the route.

In Phnom Penh, only scattered harassing action was reported around the city throughout the day after Communist gunners lobbed six rockets into the city's airport. The rockets caused no damage or casualties.

Meanwhile, strengthened North Vietnamese surface-to-air missiles

But Disowns Nixon Court Victory for Nixon

Friday approved the 88-23, close to the had been expected, congratulated Mr. phone following the ed a statement say- "extremely at the nominations chnquist and Lewis had been confirmed, said they would bench such an ex- ee of integrity and so seen an under-

ation Sought Humphrey

W. Apple Jr. H. Humphrey will candidacy for the presidential campaign January. He plans many campaign with in Florida and Wis-

ney, the 1968 Demo- will also enter the primary contests in Nebraska, Oregon, other states if he th in Florida and Wisconsin on

his plans in an in- week, the former said: "I'm as con- as a young es are running. I elogged up any-

turn to the Senate in. Humphrey has gradually toward dacy. At first he id stay out of all on that he would ter ones, then that ve his name on the rida and Wisconsin

Assault

10 days, however, d to make a frontal nomination, much Nixon did in his

Believe there's any winning," he said. "I shouldn't have told my staff to round with strategy get out and start

people around the especially for me, but sure I can win, so going back. Well, simple remedy for few."

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Breaks ailbreak

Dec. 12 (Reuters). old prisoner escap- Sydney jail in a ery truck only to at had been sec- o another prison ules away. r, being held on arge, climbed into in the minimum tion of Paramatta and remained un- the vehicle left

truck stopped, r climbed out to elf inside. Silver- on. He will be ith escaping from ody.

on Market Rebuffs

on Trade Concessions

ed from Page 1) e preliminary agree- the Washington con- Friday.

were not excluding ly that the break abed at the Nixon- ks. But in view of s involved in Com- decision-making, it cly that the com- have a trade offer at would satisfy the s.

sters also issued a of intent in which at any trade conces- e reciprocal and ons should not open readjustment of cur- Congressional ratifi-

cation of a proposed devaluation of the United States dollar.

The Europeans and Japanese are demanding that the dollar be devalued as part of the package.

The progress in Rome is slow, but the acceptance of this by the United States, at least in principle, and the discussion of specific figures for a settlement.

Mr. Iberle put forward demands that were viewed with dismay by community authorities.

Essentially, the United States wants greater access for its farm products in Western Europe. It says that the community has a protectionist farm program that hampers American export growth.

The community farm specialist, Sisco Mansholt, said the American demands amounted to a "brutal offensive."

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Advertisement for International Diamond Sales, featuring a diamond and text: "the DIAMOND for you This Xmas... Buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond Center of the world's finest quality diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment, or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit."

Advertisement for Defiance in Putney, featuring text: "Down in the wilds of Putney there's a hospital full of men and women from all over. Britain with a variety of crippling illnesses and one common quality: Defiance. Our patients are incurable as yet, in the present state of medical knowledge. They suffer from things like rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease. They know they're incurable and they fight their disabilities with a defiance that would warm the cockles of your heart."

Advertisement for Estoril, featuring text: "SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND! This fabulous holiday spot has everything—pura air, magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and slot machines, nightclubs... plus year-round spectacular."

Stricken Subcontinent

The third Indian-Pakistani war appears to be heading toward an early end with victory for Indian arms in East Bengal and apparent failure of the Pakistanis to make serious inroads on the western front. But even with victory, the Indians, who never fail to set themselves up as apostles of peace, will find that the prospects are dim for conditions that will lead to enduring peace on the stricken subcontinent.

The current conflict will leave ancient antagonisms only intensified. It has seriously retarded development efforts in both India and Pakistan that were already short of achieving the minimal goals necessary to preserve social order; indeed, the lack of development in heavily overpopulated East Bengal was an important source of the discontent in that Pakistani province that sparked the present explosion.

The most critical result of this tragic confrontation will be the emergence of Bangla Desh as a third major nation on the Indian subcontinent. This was perhaps inevitable. Separated by a distance of 1,200 miles and by differences in language and culture from their Moslem brothers in the West, the East Bengalis were always unlikely partners in the strong, centralized union that Pakistan's leaders have attempted to maintain. The Bengali desire for independence, based on fear and resentment of Punjabi domination, was a logical sequel to the original demand of Pakistan's Moslem leaders for separation from predominantly Hindu India on similar grounds.

The trouble is that there is no telling where such secessionist sentiments will end on a subcontinent that is peopled by many differing races, religions, languages and cultures. The example of Bangla Desh could set off chain reactions in both Pakistan and India that would reduce the subcontinent to a Balkanized hodgepodge of quarreling, permanently impoverished states.

Bangla Desh itself, with 75 million people in an area the size of North Carolina (population five million) will be the world's eighth largest nation in terms of population. But it will also be among the world's poorest countries, with per capita annual income of only \$30 and scant resources for development. It is destined, as one foreign expert recently observed, "to occupy a prominent position on the world dole for a long time to come." Even if other Pakistani and Indian states do not try to follow its secessionist example, Bangla Desh is bound to be an uncertain and unsettling factor on the subcontinent because of this desperate poverty.

To avoid further disintegration and to regain lost momentum for development, it is essential that the fighting on the subcontinent be brought to a speedy end and that new bridges of understanding and cooperation be built, if possible, among the quarreling states. Like it or not, the peoples of the subcontinent share a common destiny. Disunity is the mortal enemy of the development that all of them desperately need.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

'The Dream Must Be There'

Harold Wilson may be premature in claiming that the reunification of Ireland is now "on the agenda," but his carefully prepared proposals looking to that eventually have pushed discussions of the Ulster crisis off dead center. The former prime minister deserves credit for mentioning what has been unmentionable in Westminster and for an imaginative approach that has drawn positive responses from the British and Irish governments.

How desperately such an initiative was needed is shown by the recent increase in savage killings in Northern Ireland. The Irish Republican Army provisionals struck a new low in barbarity when one of them entered the home of a construction worker in Belfast and gunned him down in cold blood in front of his five children—because he served in the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment. And then, terrorist bombers blew up a Belfast furniture store crowded with Christmas shoppers, killing four persons—two of them children—and wounding many others.

Apologists for the IRA assassins, who now praise Wilson for saying that a long-term Ulster solution requires progress toward unification, should note well the conditions he attaches. "There can be no progress while violence lasts," Wilson told the House of Commons. "In that sense, there must be what is called a military solution, which means the elimination, the extirpation, of violence and, if necessary, the men of violence."

Wilson thus remains as courageously adamant as Prime Minister Heath against

negotiating with the terrorists. He also says British troops must remain in Ulster "as long as they are required to maintain public order, the supremacy of law and the safeguarding of human life; there can be no withdrawal." He reiterates British pledges of 1949 and 1969 that the consent of the people and Parliament of Northern Ireland would be required for reunification.

Wilson thus hedges his long-run goal with many conditions and safeguards to reassure Northern Ireland's Protestant majority—including the preservation for the interim of the Stormont government and the suggestion that the Irish Republic rejoin the Commonwealth. Yet he would insure during this interim period that Ulster's Catholic minority would participate "at all levels of Parliament and government" regardless of their long-term views.

In existing conditions, it is easy to conclude that Wilson's far-reaching proposals will have no chance of success. The fact remains that both Heath and Prime Minister Lynch of the Irish Republic have endorsed Wilson's first steps for interparty discussions, eventually involving all three governments concerned. Even Prime Minister Faulkner of Northern Ireland has welcomed the talks, though he remains opposed to unification.

Wilson has restored a substantial measure of needed bipartisanship to Britain's Ulster policy and has raised the sights of the government by insisting that, although years must elapse before Ireland can be unified, "the dream must be there."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Indo-Pakistani War

The war has thrown a more glaring light than ever before on several ominous new features of the world scene, some of which had already been brought to notice by the Middle East war of 1967. As a peace-keeping or peace-making institution the UN has been brought to virtual collapse. The capacity of the great powers to influence events constructively has apparently been shown to be severely limited, and the Russo-Chinese rivalry in Asia has emerged as the new cold war of the seventies.

The new world pattern now emerging could be of a more volatile kind and dominated by several big powers, with China and eventually Japan and perhaps one day Western Europe added to the present two. But for the time being it is still primarily America and Russia that count.

—From the Observer (London).

Will Bangla Desh become an Indian puppet state? How long will the Indian Army have to stay there? What kind of political life can be reconstructed? Until some kind of answers emerge, no question will arise of British recognition.

Although the liquidation of East Pakistan has rationalized geography locally, it cannot

be seen as a stabilizing event either regionally or internationally. The victory is not merely India's but Russia's. The future of Bangla Desh interests not merely India and Russia but, very critically, China.

The Americans will be anxious to recover from the alarming stupidity of their pro-Pakistani declarations. The great powers have kept their distance from the battlefield. But a new area of maximum sensitivity has been exposed between Suez and Saigon.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Concorde

The doubts and reservations expressed over the years are not diminished merely because Concorde has proved itself so convincingly a technical success. Nothing will remove its sonic boom, though it may in due course have quieter engines. The nuisance it causes to tens of thousands of people on the ground must be weighed against the convenience of a few hundreds of passengers. There are also doubts, still contested rather than tested, about the effect of numerous high-flying jets on the structure of the stratosphere. In all these questions of Concorde and environment, the claims of civilized living are more important than getting from one city to another in a desperate hurry.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 13, 1896

LONDON—A service of unique interest took place yesterday morning in St. Marybone Church in celebration of the seventh anniversary of Robert Browning's death. If the poet and his wife had lived, it would also have been another anniversary of sorts, for they were married fifty years ago in this same church on September 12, 1846. She was the poetess, Elizabeth Barrett, who died in 1861. The Dean of Canterbury pronounced a noble eulogy.

Fifty Years Ago

December 13, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—U.S. trade with China has increased 500%. Data regarding the extent of this trade is being made available to members of the sub-section of Far Eastern questions who are composing an entire new advisory program. American exports to China in the past 13 months were valued at \$150,000,000. Before the Great War, the total was \$35,000,000. What the theoretical percentage of increased trade with China might amount to, is astronomical.



'Now, Are There Any Democracies We Haven't Offended Or Any Dictatorships We Haven't Cosied Up To?'

Old Allies Also Fade Away

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—Despite reaffirmations of allied unity, increasing signs of neglect evinced by the United States toward NATO deeply distress many of its members who rely heavily on American leadership. Because of their longer experience of international involvement they are perhaps more aware than Americans that old allies, like old soldiers, can simply fade away.

Soothing words were spoken at the meeting of alliance ministers, as is expected according to ritual. But beneath the pleasant surface lurks disquiet. It is not simply that Washington, as it has every right to do, keeps urging its European partners to make a greater effort and assume a larger burden of the common defense, it is rather a disquieting realization that the United States contribution must inevitably shrink and that there seems to be less United States interest in NATO as such.

If anything were needed to emphasize this, it is the fact that there has been no American ambassador to the permanent alliance council for more than six months. This is all the more startling because Washington assured the first secretary general, Lord Ismay, that the United States would always have an envoy to NATO with sufficient prestige to contact the President immediately whenever he deemed this necessary.

Loosening Cement

Moreover, the European allies take this as a token of a gradual process that is loosening NATO's cement. They know, despite Nixon's assurances, of support that there is enormous political pressure to reduce the United States troop concentration, which, as a matter of fact, has been cut heavily over the last decade. Moreover, the inevitable devaluation of the dollar will cut American financial support in fact if not by intent because of its lowered purchasing power.

These things are recognized without overwhelming distress. But more deeply worrisome to the allies is what Europeans see as a reversion by Nixon to 19th century methods of bilateral consultation and an apparent end to the kind of consultation of and with the alliance as a whole. One wise and experienced allied statesman says:

"Nixon keeps insisting that he consults us. But the real fact is he consults only favored allies, one by one, never the alliance as a body. This process divides the alliance into different categories of membership and is fatal to the whole idea."

"For the United States position is the coefficient for all other national positions. One by one the lesser partners begin to think that each have a national game to play since the United States has started to play its own national game in Europe rather than the alliance game as a whole."

"Your leaders used to understand that NATO is a notion not a nation, a civilization and a culture like the Roman Empire. The notion of NATO has its borders in Europe and the Pacific coast of North America. But such comprehension is waning."

Slouching Soldiers

This deeply worries the European allies although they hope to increase their own relative defensive effort. And even that is still dubious. Nobody who has, for example, seen slouching Danish soldiers with hair hanging to their shoulders and recalls the

stiff disciplined East German troops, strutting the combined military traditions of Prussia and Russia, can feel overconfident.

If America doesn't perceptibly harden NATO's cement, the alliance is going to be threatened by centrifugal forces from within. Most of the European allies were once proud great powers with world interests: Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Turkey, Denmark, even imperial Italy.

Europe is inherently a very egotistic area. If we do not work to keep it welded to the North Atlantic idea, it will revert to regional traditions.

Furthermore, there is no longer the intimate personal contact between American and European leaders that existed a generation ago. The easy human intimacy that linked both sides of the Atlantic in the early Eisenhower

days has been washed away by time.

NATO is no longer a novelty production with a gleaming star-studded cast of heroes but a middle-aged affair, lacking in vigor and threatening to sag into desuetude.

Neither American pledges to keep Europe strong nor European pledges to do more will reverse the sagging process unless the alliance itself is employed as once it was. It should negotiate its main problems in its own council chamber and not by private deals between members.

Joseph Luns, the popular new secretary general, must persuade the partners to use NATO more as a decision-making forum and keep ambassadors here, who are prestigious enough to consult their government chiefs and tough enough to make them respond.

Opportunity in Europe

By Joseph Kraft

For an open trading system. Mr. Nixon seems to have made some—albeit cloudy—progress in that regard in his meeting with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada last week.

But the serious opportunity for progress comes in the meeting with Prime Minister Heath fixed for the week after next in Bermuda. For with Gen. de Gaulle assured, Mr. Heath is in a position to assert with vigor and to serious purpose the free-trade principles so dear to his heart.

Finally, there is defense. Virtually everybody is interested in the possibility of arranging a joint winding-down of forces in Western Europe and Eastern Europe. But the United States views the problem as largely technical in nature. Thus the White House is banking heavily on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to put a ceiling on the most devastating weapons. Majority leader Mike Mansfield and many other senators and not a few Pentagon officials are partial to the idea of an American withdrawal of troops from the Continent.

The Europeans are interested.

In getting political arrangements as a framework for thinning out defenses. They see merit in the Soviet proposal for a European Security Conference and they are fearful that a precipitate American pullout would jeopardize political possibilities.

What is now required is a sorting-out of priorities. This task involves many countries and will necessarily take time. But the essential bargain is to be struck between President Nixon and Chancellor Brandt. At their meeting in Florida during Christmas week, they can set in motion a process whereby reduction of forces is tied to continuing East-West negotiations, which could at least be called a European Security Conference.

Long hard work is going to be required to reach agreement on these matters. But the opportunity, denied for so long by Gen. de Gaulle and his disciples, is now there. And if President Nixon misses it because of his zest for Communist summitry, it will show that he is less interested in the enduring possibilities of foreign cooperation than in its dramatic, TV-spectacular-type effects.

Letters

Hair, Hair

Very hairy, not horny, Mr. Sibby (Letters, Dec. 8). You and Mr. Herbert must have out your biology classes. Everyone knows that rhinoceros "horn" is made of agglutinated hairs, not horny tissue.

PETER B. MARTIN, Les Milles, France.

The Concorde

We should like to point out to you that you are wrong (Dec. 3, p. 4) in saying that the Anglo-French super-sonic aircraft Concorde is "scheduled to go into commercial service within three years." This is impossible. The Concorde can never be a commercial proposition because the capital investment in it is already far too great to make any sense economically. All reasoning is against the Concorde. Commercially it is a non-starter, and the noise it makes and the pollution of the upper atmosphere proclaim it as the enemy of all who are concerned with environmental conservation.

The British government fully appreciates this and the Concorde

continues chiefly because cancellation would increase unemployment. This is not a proper reason and in due course the project will almost certainly be canceled. The sooner this happens the better for everyone.

SINCLAIR HUSTACE, Association for the Reduction of Aircraft Noise, London.

Spill, spill, spill

Handwritten note: "It's in the air"

As Seen From... Had Neighbor... By James... Cabinet... Crisis... Chosen... Erim... Dec. 12 (AP)—President... cabinet of... members of... major parties, and... It was his second... he took office last... known of the new... Foreign Minister... Turkey's chief... the United Nations... were kept from... first government... led Dec. 3 after 11... ministers quit, professing... reform proposals... to power when... military command... of the government... Dec. 12, demanding an... "politics" govern... out reforms... for radical reforms... consultations that... formation of the new... second government... of men noticeably... late, apparently an... an appeal to the... parliament, which the reform... proposed... former Premier... Justice party... of the 450 seats... Assembly—decla... withdrawing support... government and called... ministers to resign... cabinet posts... accused Mr. Erim... to his promise... party and openly... the Justice party... submitted his resig... president Sunday... Sunday rejected the... and urged Mr. Erim... to office and senior... ministers issued... support for Mr... continued his... until Dec. 4, when... broke into the... the walkout of the 11... Mr. Erim resigned... Sunday appointed... designate and he... forming the new... ministers who took... cabinet revolt were... cabinet is subjected to... the parliament.

to Ban... fic From... s Center... Dec. 12 (Reuters).—... of Rome, now al... manently choked... les, will be closed... vehicles from Wed... the start of a plan... city from traffic... tic measure, decid... by the city's... mission, will af... stretching from... di Spagna to the... Deputies... is and commercial... is permitted in... reportedly... at Least... Otters... GE, Alaska, Dec. 12... scientists employed... the Energy Commis... at the investigation... idenly test on Am... he Aleutian Islands... dille Refuge definit... 900 and 1,100... itopy report made... ay, Dr. Robert L... of the infection... sion of the Arctic... arch Center in Col... discounted any pos... the animals might... led by a severe storm... of the Cannikin shot... the AEC had Dr... sort when it issued a... 19 that said 18... been found and... t be missing, it did... at hundreds of otters... led... blast, AEC had sug... the raising animals... died in the Aleutian... been swept out to... Dr. Rausch said that... to "diagnose"... ers were affected by

Reported... ach Ex-Spy... Dec. 12 (Reuters).—... Georges Pompidou has... eptives to a former... agent, Eugene Ros... in 1970 to 15... on charges of trea... formed sources said... who was arrested on... and charged with... ible agent for the... service, will be... Dec. 24 the sources... insisted on his in-



SWINGING NUN—Sister Joan is a study in concentration as she serves during an off-duty tennis match on St. John of God Hospital courts in Perth, Australia.

Obituaries

Walter Davenport, Ex-Editor Of Collier's and Liberty, Dies

SOUTHERN PINES, N.C., Dec. 12 (UPI)—Walter Davenport, 62, former editor of Collier's weekly and in 1922 the first managing editor of the defunct Liberty magazine, died Friday. For 21 years, Mr. Davenport worked for Collier's both as associate editor and rising political reporter. In 1946 he was named editor. Chafing to get on the road again, he relinquished his editorship and returned to reporting for Collier's in 1948. Mr. Davenport was one of the few political writers to predict, during the first Roosevelt campaign, that the Middle Western farm states would do an about-face and go Democratic.

Broadly Uneducated He was what he called "broadly uneducated" at several schools before he quit the University of Pennsylvania as a sophomore, taking a reporting job with the Philadelphia Public Ledger and quitting that when his salary was raised from \$9 to \$13. He reportedly said he was worth \$15. In 1920, the late grocery tycoon, Frank Munsey, hired Mr. Davenport for the Munsey-owned New York Sun and told him to "go out and find out what is the matter with America." Three years later, Capt. Joseph Mead Patterson offered him the managing editorship of a new magazine to be called Liberty. But Mr. Davenport quit Liberty after two years and went to

U.S. Actor Kills Himself in Rome

ROME, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Expatriate American actor Frank Wolff, 43, who found wealth and fame as a tough guy in Italian movies, died today in a Rome hotel apartment. Police said that he cut his throat with a razor blade. Mr. Wolff was a native of San Francisco, who changed his name from Walter F. Hermann when he tried unsuccessfully to reach stardom in Hollywood. He came to Europe in the early 1950s and was an immediate hit. Police said that there was no indication of a motive but noted that Mr. Wolff had been undergoing treatment for a nervous disorder.

3 Croatian Communist Chiefs Resign After Tito's Criticism

BELGRADE, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Three top Croatian Communists resigned today, admitting they were too liberal toward nationalist outbursts which President Tito said threatened Yugoslavia's unity. Communist sources said purges of lower-level Communists in Croatia—one of Yugoslavia's six republics or provinces—will follow soon. President Tito accused the Croatian Communist leadership with tolerating nationalism in the province. He said this contributed to a nationwide "crisis of ideas" and threatened Yugoslavia's unity. Argued With Tito The leaders argued with President Tito, saying things were not as bad as he made out. But today, at a Central Committee session of the Croatian Communist party, Mrs. Slavka Dabcevic-Kucar resigned as its president. Pero Firker, the party's secretary, also resigned. Miko Tripalo, a Croatian member of the 15-member Executive Bureau of the Yugoslav Communist party, resigned in a letter to President Tito, the session was told. Mrs. Dabcevic-Kucar and Mr. Firker told the session they "con-

Shift Reflects Gierk Reform Poland Shuffles Its Politburo, Dropping 3 Veteran Leaders

WARSAW, Dec. 12 (NYT)—Edward Gierk, the Polish Communist party leader, offered the nation a younger, more pragmatic leadership yesterday and said he was intent on modernizing Poland. He presented a new politburo that more accurately reflected the reformist policies he has introduced since assuming power after economic riots last December. Gone from the politburo, the party's decision-making body, were such World War II Communists as Foreign Minister Stefan Jedyrchowski, President Jozef Cyrankiewicz and the former interior minister and chief of the secret police, Mieczyslaw Moczar. Their departure had been expected. They were replaced by men brought to the fore earlier this year by Mr. Gierk. The new men are: Mieczyslaw Jagielski, head of the economic planning commission; Henryk Jablonski, minister of education; Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, defense minister, and Franciszek Szachecni, interior minister. The new politburo was selected by a new Central Committee, which emerged from an electoral "consensus" at the party's congress, which ended yesterday. The policies enunciated by the party as well as the leadership it thrust forward now represent more completely than ever the pattern established by Mr. Gierk. Another reflection of this change could be found in the expanded ruling bodies. The party secretariat, a working body, was increased from 7 to 11 members, the Central Committee from 91 to 115 and the politburo from 10 to 11. Stefan Olszowski, an earlier Gierk politburo selection, told newsmen later that "more than half" of the Central Committee

now represented new members. This is considered high even for Central Committees under new leaders. The changes inevitably point the way to further change. Mr. Jedyrchowski's departure from the politburo is certain to precede his replacement as foreign minister. His successor is rumored to be Mr. Olszowski, who has been handling foreign affairs in the party. Elections Likely Other government shifts are expected, most probably next March when national elections are likely to be held. Originally scheduled for 1973, the elections are being advanced one year—as was the six-day party congress—to solidify Mr. Gierk's mandate. In a 20-minute televised speech that closed the conference, Mr. Gierk stressed the sense of confirmation and consolidation he has emphasized in seeking to modernize Poland. He said the party had adopted a new plan and elected new party authorities. Actually, the plan is the same one he has been advocating since he came to power. It is intended to improve basic living conditions and modernize industry. Mr. Gierk thanked the leaders of the Soviet bloc, especially Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, for their help. He acknowledged that Soviet cooperation and friendship, in particular, had been indispensable and said that the Polish and Soviet Communist parties maintained an ideological bond.

Oil Spilling Fined MONTREAL, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—The Norwegian cargo ship Norse Transporter has been fined \$1,000 for polluting port waters here with fuel oil last month. During World War I, Mr. Davenport rose from private to captain with the 11th Infantry in France. Gholam Mohammad Sadiq NEW DELHI, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gholam Mohammad Sadiq, 59, the chief minister of Kashmir, died of a heart attack today as Indian and Pakistani troops were again fighting in his state. Mr. Sadiq died in a hospital in Chandigarh, the capital of neighboring Punjab State, where he had been under treatment for the last three weeks for jaundice. He had ruled Kashmir since February 1964, first with the title of prime minister and since March 1967 as chief minister. Mr. Sadiq was associated with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party. He was once an associate of independence leader Sheikh Abdullah, but after the sheikh was arrested in 1953 on secessionist charges they became political foes. Marino Barreto Jr. MILAN, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Cuban-born pop singer Marino Barreto Jr. died of cirrhosis of the liver in a Milan hospital Friday, two days after his 46th birthday. His Argentine-born wife, the former Lina Lina Blumenthal, was by his deathbed. Mr. Barreto was one of the most popular singers in Italy in the late 1950s for such songs as "Angeli Neri" (Black Angels), but later dropped into near-oblivion. Ines Maria Ferraris MILAN, Dec. 12 (Reuters)—Ines Maria Ferraris, 89, a former leading singer at La Scala, died here yesterday. In recent years she taught singing at the Milan Conservatory. Jacques Chesnais PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—Jacques Chesnais, 64, puppeteer, died at his home here last week. He published a history of marionettes which was translated into 12 languages. The artist made his debut with his puppets in 1937 and performed in several countries.

Metalworkers Voting Today In Germany Metalworkers Voted Today In Germany

STUTTGART, Dec. 12 (Reuters)—Pay talks for 1,300,000 civil servants and transport workers began here today but after five hours were postponed until Dec. 21. The talks came less than 24 hours after settlement of the metal industry pay dispute, which at its height affected almost a million workers. The Public Services and Transport Union said after today's meeting that municipal employers had not presented an offer. The union is asking for salary increases ranging from 6.5 to 10 percent. The government has suggested that pay increases should be limited to 7 percent to maintain price stability. In the metal settlement some 360,000 union members will vote tomorrow and Tuesday whether to accept a 7.5 percent pay rise next year and end the strike and retaliatory lockout of nearly half a million workers in southwestern Germany. The dispute led to the closing of most of the West German car industry because the manufacture of spare parts is concentrated in the strikebound area. Resumption of production depends on the vote, but Volkswagen has said that it hopes to have its six West German plants back in operation before Christmas.

Hussein Spares 4 Lives AMMAN, Dec. 12 (AP)—Jordan's King Hussein today commuted death sentences against four Palestinian guerrillas to imprisonment for 15 years, a government statement said. Last week the king commuted death sentences against 60 others. Tasca Questioned in August WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP).—U.S. Ambassador to Greece Henry J. Tasca says that he sees no conflict between short-term U.S. security interests in Greece and the long-range goal of a return to democracy. Mr. Tasca, when questioned at a closed hearing of the House subcommittee on Europe, seemed to be at odds with the State Department. Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D., N.Y., committee chairman, told Mr. Tasca that Rodger Davies, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East affairs, testified in June, 1970, that he saw a conflicting interest. "Secretary Davies says he sees a conflicting interest," Rep. Rosenthal declared. "You say you do not see a conflicting interest." "I do not see a conflicting interest," Mr. Tasca said. The ambassador testified before the subcommittee in August. A heavily censored transcript of the testimony was released Friday. Meeting on Aia Rep. Rosenthal asked Mr. Tasca if, at a meeting to discuss resumption of U.S. aid, he asked Premier George Papadopoulos, "What are you going to do in return?" "There was no need to say that," Mr. Tasca replied, "because I was not instructed to ask for it." "Did anybody say to these people, 'We are willing to resume \$100 million worth of military assistance. We would like to know if we can count on you when we need you?'" "I don't think that you ask questions like that hypothetically of the government," Mr. Tasca replied. The Nixon administration has been sharply criticized for its support of the Greek military junta, but it has sought to justify aid to Greece by pointing out its strategic position on NATO's southern flank. In addition, Mr. Tasca has said that one of his main preoccupations has been to emphasize the need for a return to parliamentary government.

Greek Assembly Vote ATHENS, Dec. 12 (AP)—More than 10,000 Greeks went to the polls today to choose a new consultative assembly that will advise the army-backed Greek regime on proposed legislation and national affairs. Exactly 10,670 persons, all members of professional bodies such as farmers' cooperatives, hotel associations and journalist unions, were qualified to vote for the 906 candidates vying for 60 of the 75 seats in the consultative assembly. Premier Papadopoulos will personally choose the other 15 members. Thant Praises Bunche At Services in N.Y. NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and ambassadors from many UN member states attended the funeral here yesterday of former Under Secretary-General Ralph J. Bunche, 67, who died Wednesday. Dr. Bunche won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1949 after successfully negotiating a Palestine armistice on behalf of the UN. In a tribute at the funeral services in the Riverside Church, Mr. Thant said that Dr. Bunche was an idealist and a realist who "believed resolutely in the necessity of making the United Nations work."

THIS IS THE TWIN SEAT ON TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE IN ECONOMY. NO OTHER AIRLINE HAS IT.



It can be three across. Or when the plane's not full, two across or even a couch. You'll find it on all our 707's, a small part of TWA's total Ambassador Service to America. First we threw out the old seats. Then we threw out the old everything else. Now you'll find new colours, new fabrics, new carpets. In fact, new everything else. As well as one or two other things exclusive to TWA passengers. You'll be offered the choice of three meals in economy, for example. Most airlines give you no choice. And you'll have the choice of two films.* Most airlines show one, or none. Then we have a new terminal in New York (for TWA passengers only). You can be through it, having cleared customs and immigration inside twenty minutes. Most airlines still share one old terminal. However, we feel it's our twin seat that may tempt you to try TWA next time you fly to America. If so, we're sure it's our total Ambassador Service that will make you fly back with us. *IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

Aftermath of Morocco's Abortive Coup

Hassan: Unlikely Role of Reformer

By Jonathan C. Randal

RABAT, Morocco (WP)—In a fit of uncharacteristic energy, Morocco's King Hassan II has bestirred himself from the round of golf and golf that his increasingly outspoken critics believe to be his favorite pastimes.

The reforms that punctuated Ramadan—the Moslem equivalent of Lent—last month were surprising, however, only for their delayed timing. In the view of Moroccan and foreign observers, the king has had little real choice since July 10, when an abortive army coup turned his 43d birthday party into a scene of carnage.

Before the coup attempt at the nearby Skhirat summer palace was put down by loyalist troops, 100 of the king's Moroccan and foreign guests were dead, along with 350 Moroccan soldiers, including 10 of the country's 15 generals.

The king lived through the humiliations of being forced to hide in a room for much of the carnage, then having to hold his hands over his head like the rest of his frightened guests.

Explaining why cadets had attempted the coup, one young rebel is said to have told the king, "We thought you were a prisoner of your guests," a remark less naive than it seems. For the world that the guests represented—if not necessarily the guests themselves—mirrored the corruption and influence-peddling that had become customary in Hassan's Morocco.



King Hassan II of Morocco in ceremonial robes.

A Month in Fez

It was against these excesses that the army plotters were said to have taken arms, destroying the credibility of the army's total devotion to the throne, a devotion based on the spiritual and temporal powers wielded by Hassan's Alaouite dynasty since the 16th century.

Faced with the results of his 10-year reign—a stagnating economy and a near-record population growth—the king, after the coup attempt, retired to Fez for more than a month to play golf and meditate. Then he ordered some reforms, which were received without enthusiasm. Civil servants' wages, for example, were raised 15 percent, the first pay increase since independence in 1956. The raise was designed to prevent them from selling birth certificates, identity cards and drivers' licenses—the documents that allow Moroccans to work in Europe.

Droves of kaid, cadis, sheikhs and paschas—the king's men in local government—were either fired or moved in an effort to prove that the palace meant to stamp out corruption.

In further admission that the average Moroccan had been squeezed by corruption and unfair taxation, the authorities lowered taxes on transistor radios, bicycles and sugar, which had become so expensive that per capita consumption declined from 66 pounds to 55 pounds in a decade.

The army was treated to repaired barracks, increased pensions and pay, lowered retirement ages and villas for some officers.

Although these early reforms were important, they left unanswered the key question of whether the king was willing to cease exercising near-absolute power and accept the role of a constitutional monarch.

Wider Measures

The Ramadan measures were more extensive. The king ordered the arrests of former ministers, high civil servants and well-connected businessmen on corruption charges, slashed his own civil list and raised the minimum farm and industrial wages.

World's Biggest Hydroelectric Plant Completed

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today the completion of the world's largest hydroelectric plant, a Siberian station that has three times the rated capacity of America's Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in the state of Washington.

The installation of the final generating unit in the six-million-kilowatt complex near Krasnoyarsk, on the Yenisei River, marked a significant advance in Soviet efforts to tame the vast power of the great Siberian streams and rectify a serious imbalance in the location of the nation's productive forces.

As in the United States, an increasing energy shortage has been developing in the Soviet Union's leading manufacturing centers, which together with much of the population are concentrated in the western regions in European Russia.

At the same time, the greater part of Soviet resources of fuel and energy are concentrated thousands of miles to the east.

Such initiatives seemed at first designed to cut the ground out from under the so-called national front of the two major opposition parties. But the king is given credit in even those circles for at least giving the appearance of seeking a settlement with them.

In perhaps the most important act—in terms of his long-term survival—Hassan showed himself in public for the first time in five years with leaders of the National Union of Popular Forces, the left-wing party he had done his best to destroy through treason trials. Before Ramadan ended he met in private with them and with Allal el Fassi, a right-wing leader to whom palace sources say he is "allergic."

Down the road lie other such meetings and perhaps even an agreement to dissolve the king's handpicked parliament, hold moderately free elections and change the constitution to codify increased parliamentary prerogatives at the expense of the king's. The reordering of Morocco's political institutions is obscured for the time being by the public fascination with the king's willingness to punish his former top associates.

Palace officials concede that the November crackdown prompted the first show of public enthusiasm for the king since Skhirat. "You should have seen them watching television when the arrests were announced," a palace official said.

He quickly expressed the hope that Moroccans would soon find another source of conversation: corruption has been the main topic.

The opposition press keeps calling for more arrests—and especially more details of the investigations now under way. The king is in no mood to provide details. Many of the rumors lead back to the royal family, especially to Hassan's younger brother, Prince Moulay Abdallah.

Since Ramadan the palace has also stopped selling opposition newspapers. The National Union of Popular Forces has been authorized to publish newspapers after a long ban, and it has been made known that even the Communists may be allowed to have a paper.

The tacit price is not publishing the dossiers that every editor says he has locked in his desk. The public is expected to be satisfied with the crackdown on "the Fassis," technically the citizens of Fez, but now a term for the wheeler-dealer businessmen who control economic life in the main commercial center of Casablanca as well.

Also under arrest are five former ministers—Yahya Chakhouchou, Mohammed Jaidi, Mahmoud Tahiri, Abdelkrim Lazrak and Abdel Krim—who were long involved in the financial affairs of the monarchy.

Their arrest is believed to be linked to efforts to obtain a rumored \$1.5-million kickback for the construction in Casablanca of an Intercontinental hotel by Pan American World Airways.

It was reportedly discovery of this deal that led Gen. Mohammed Medoub, chief of the king's military household, to force the resignations of the ministers last spring. Dissatisfied with the king's refusal then to bring the ministers to trial, the general is said to have masterminded the Skhirat coup in which he lost his life.

Two top civil servants of the mineral resources bureau, Belal Ben Bouchroum and Driss Ben Bachir, are also under arrest now.

prudent optimism, the National Union of Popular Forces is not pressing openly for the release of the 60 party members still imprisoned after 183 were convicted in the recent Marrakesh treason trial. The king is assumed to be ready to announce a mass amnesty.

The party is also not demanding the ouster of Defense Minister Mohammed Oudif, who during his long service as interior minister tried to stamp it out.

Nor is the party continuing to seek the Interior Ministry in any caretaker government that would prepare for elections on the basis of universal suffrage, but is willing to settle for guarantees that the elections will be reasonably honest. Similarly, demands for the election of a special constituent assembly to write a new constitution may be dropped in favor of allowing the new parliament to change the constitution.

Clearly, the reforms under discussion mean that the government would be responsible to parliament, rather than to the king, as is now the case. Still undecided is the king's desire to keep the referendum as a weapon to appeal directly to the nation on "vital legislation."

If the parties are talking about detailed steps they feel must be taken before forming a caretaker government, there is equal movement in the palace. The king wants to keep the Interior, Defense and Foreign Ministries, a palace source said, "and the parties can have the entire economic sector."

That is what scares the National Front. Both parties have spent so many years warning about the sad state of the economy that they privately bemoan the "poisoned gift" the king would be handing them.

Despite huge foreign aid—the United States, for example, has spent more than \$700 million here since 1956, the most accorded any country in Africa—economic growth only barely keeps ahead of the 3.3 percent annual rise in population.

Estimates suggest that there are as many as 700,000 people unemployed and three million underemployed; almost a quarter of a million of the king's 16 million subjects are working in Europe.

Farm production, which employs 70 percent of the population, is below that of 1960. Moroccan landowners have proved to be less efficient than the French settlers and in many cases have cut farm pay. Depending on whether the opposition or the government is to be believed, either 27 or 33 percent of school-age children actually attend school.

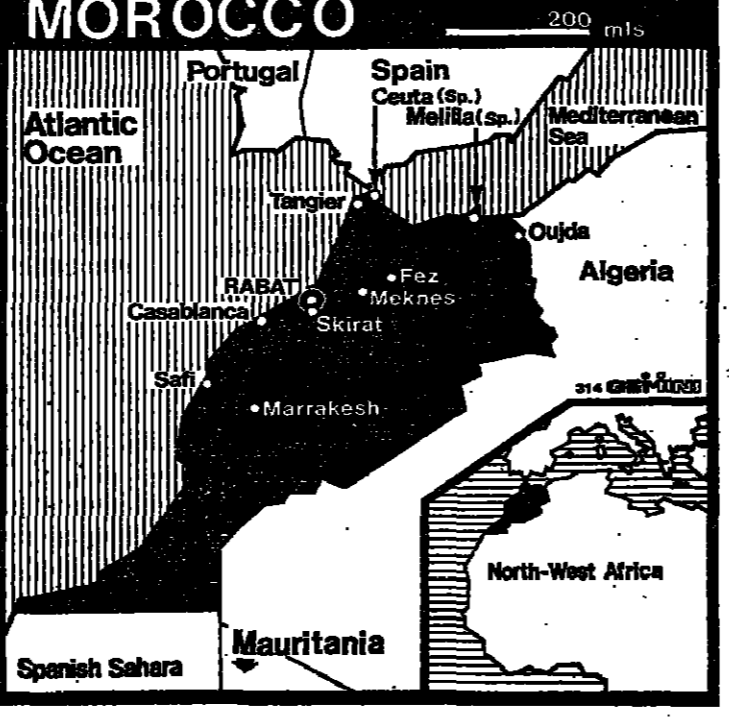
The opposition further says that Morocco's income is so unequally distributed that 5 percent of the population controls 55 percent of the income. The government's major success has been tourism, which now comes just behind phosphates and ahead of workers' remittances from abroad as the country's second biggest earner of foreign exchange.

The economic problems are going to get worse. Government statistics foresee that, even if the present five-year plan is fulfilled, the number of jobs will increase by 2 percent while the number of jobseekers is likely to grow by 3 percent. Foreign investors have been wary about Morocco mainly because of the degree of corruption.

When a prominent leftist politician saw the king five years ago, he asked what Hassan wanted. "I just don't want to live with the motors of my private plane running 24 hours a day," the king reportedly said.

After Skhirat rumors are rife that the king has sold much of the crown land returned by the French and many of his industrial and commercial holdings and has bought a \$450,000 chateau in France.

As one opposition politician put it: "The king may be the lucky one if he ever decides to quit and live abroad in retirement. As for us, we know we are inheriting a mess, but we have no choice."



ON GUARD—Indian soldier, with camouflage netting over turban, in captured East Pakistan town of Jessore.

Started With 'Music Box'

David Sarnoff Is Dead at 80, Pioneer, Head of RCA-NBC

By Lawrence Laurent

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (WP)—David Sarnoff, 80, an immigrant messenger boy who became the founder of the National Broadcasting Co. and head of the giant RCA Corp., died today at his home here after a long illness.

The network broke into the "Meet the Press" program with a bulletin announcing that Mr. Sarnoff had died after a long illness. Mr. Sarnoff was recognized throughout the world as a pioneer in the development of radio, television and electronics. Mr. Sarnoff first came into public view in 1912 when, as a 21-year-old wireless operator in New York, he received a message that the "unsinkable" Titanic had struck an iceberg and was sinking.

To prevent signal interference, President Taft ordered all other wireless stations in the United States to shut down. Mr. Sarnoff stayed in his key for 72 hours, the only link between the rescue ship Carpathia and the world.

Reputed as Prophet

Mr. Sarnoff was often called a "practical visionary." Much of his reputation as a prophet stems from a memorandum he wrote in 1915 to the general manager of the American Marconi Co. He had risen from wireless operator to commercial manager of Marconi and here is what he wrote: "I have in mind a plan of development, which would make radio a 'household utility' in the same sense as a piano or phonograph. The idea is to bring music into the home by wireless." He suggested that the company manufacture and market a "radio music box," complete with antenna to sell "for \$75 per outfit." According to Mr. Sarnoff's cousin and biographer, Eugene Lyons, Marconi officials found the idea "interesting but fantastic. So they shrugged it off, filed it away and forgot it."

In 1919, Marconi was absorbed into a new company, the Radio Corporation of America—its name was changed to RCA Corp. in May, 1929.

Mr. Sarnoff became RCA's general manager and he promptly put forth his "radio music box" idea once more. Company boss Owen D. Young put up \$2,000 for Mr. Sarnoff to squander on developing his obsession.

President at 29

By 1930, at the age of 29, Mr. Sarnoff had become president of RCA.

The path wasn't always smooth. In Dr. Gleason L. Archer's "Big Business and Radio" (1938) appears the story that in RCA's early days Mr. Sarnoff was assigned only "impossible tasks" and "bored was routed to his office."

He did well with the impossible tasks, Mr. Archer wrote, and "more than that, he made friends with those who were sent on wild-goose errands to his office. In short, the very efforts to unseat the general manager enabled him to demonstrate how necessary he was to the organization and left him more firmly seated in the saddle."

He became a personal friend of Guglielmo Marconi, generally credited as being "the father of radio." Through the years, Mr. Sarnoff also became the personal friend of Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

Mr. Sarnoff was born on Feb. 27, 1891, in the agricultural village of Udian, near the Soviet city of Minsk. His father was a house painter who immigrated to the United States. Young David followed and arrived in New York at the age of 9 to live with his family in a three-room railroad flat on the fourth floor of a tenement on Monroe Street on the Lower East Side.

Engineering Course

He left school in his teens to support the family after the death of his father. His education, however, did not end there. After the famous Titanic incident, he enrolled at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn where, ac-

India's Strategy On Both Fronts Is Working Out

NEW YORK (NYT)—In Calcutta last Thursday, a British-trained Indian general gave a terse description of the enemy rout in East Pakistan: "When you get outmaneuvered and feel you are going to get beaten badly, a chap says, 'Let me get the hell out of here and see if I can fight in another place.'"

In East Pakistan, the general's report took on epic—and tragic—human scale. Outnumbered on the ground and under strafing from the sky, Punjabi soldiers from West Pakistan 1,000 miles away were falling back toward Dacca and the sea, through a hostile Bengal populace roused to merciless revenge. In town and village, the advancing Indian troops were met with jubilation and cries of "Jai Bengal!"—"Victory for Bengal!"

Before a cheering Parliament in New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced formal recognition of the government-in-exile of Bangla Desh, or Bengal Nation, the new state that was to be set up in the east, leaving Pakistan with only its western wing.

In the west, the Indian strategy of standoff pending victory in the east was paying off. Pakistan was thrusting into southern Kashmir, trying to isolate Indian forces farther to the north, but the attack seemed stalled while planes of both sides swapped strikes across the 1,400-mile-long border. The bulk of West Pakistan's 11 infantry and two armored divisions has not attacked the main Indian positions, tending to confirm the belief that Rawalpindi's hope had been not for military victory but for international intervention. That would freeze its increasingly untenable position in the rebellious east.

Brutal Mission

If so, Rawalpindi had missed its bet. Faced with disaster, it fled to Agni. Mohammed Yahya Khan gave his military regime a civilian face-lift and sent a new deputy prime minister, the veteran political figure Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to the United Nations to plead his government's case. But there seemed little Mr. Bhutto could do about India's rejection of a General Assembly resolution last Tuesday calling for a truce and a pullback of troops.

In Dacca, where foreigners herded into the Intercontinental Hotel had a rooftop view of Indian MIGs bombing the airfield, several bombs were reported to have hit a nearby orphanage. City officials said as many as 300 children had been killed. In Alamgar, a dusty Indian village in the west, New York Times correspondent Fox Butterfield saw the other side of the coin. Fifteen villagers were killed in a night attack by two Pakistani planes. The next morning the villagers found bomb fragments with U.S. markings. "It is President Nixon and his policy of aid to Pakistan that is responsible!" shouted a man whose sister was among the dead.

With all its cruelties the two-front war was adhering thus far to the Indian plan. From New Delhi, New York Times correspondent Charles Mohr reported on the outlook now: "India is within reach of its goal in the east. The significance of this is hard to exaggerate. With its eastern half lopped off, Pakistan will be a nation of 56 million, outnumbered by India 10 to one. The Pakistan threat to India will be eliminated."

A colonel in the Army Reserve at the time of World War II, Mr. Sarnoff's work overseas as a special consultant on communications, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's SHAEF headquarters in Europe brought him promotion to the rank of brigadier general in December, 1944.

He was always referred to as the general. Mr. Sarnoff earned military decorations from both the U.S. and French governments. He served on several special presidential commissions and was chairman of two of them.

Mr. Sarnoff's well-earned reputation as the prophet of the electronics industry was not without its failures. The setbacks include a loss of a fight against the recordings that played at 33 1/2 rpm. He fought for the 45 rpm disc.

He also fought against the "star system" in broadcasting entertainment with the result that the rival CBS radio network was able to stage its 1948 "star" on NBC taking such top stars as Jack Benny, Amos 'n' Andy, Edgar Bergen, Red Skelton and Burns and Allen.

On July 4, 1917, Mr. Sarnoff married French-born Lisette Herzmant. They had three sons—Robert, Edward and Thomas. Robert became president of NBC and, in 1928, moved up to the presidency of RCA. Edward is the owner of a prosperous messenger service and Thomas is an NBC vice-president.

Mr. Sarnoff was born on Feb. 27, 1891, in the agricultural village of Udian, near the Soviet city of Minsk. His father was a house painter who immigrated to the United States. Young David followed and arrived in New York at the age of 9 to live with his family in a three-room railroad flat on the fourth floor of a tenement on Monroe Street on the Lower East Side.

He left school in his teens to support the family after the death of his father. His education, however, did not end there. After the famous Titanic incident, he enrolled at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn where, ac-

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Hated Army Fighting On In Isolation

By Sydney H. Schanberg

CALCUTTA (NYT)—As a war it's got everything—good guys and bad guys, little people cheering and hugging the liberators and weeping with joy, battles in which the bad guys win grudging respect by standing and fighting and dying, though vastly outnumbered.

And then there is the birth of a nation part of it. A people long dominated and exploited by a radically different and disdainful class are about to throw the exploiters—with Indian help—out of East Pakistan. In a show while the land will be Bangladesh, its 75 million people making it the eighth most populous in the world.

How did the Indian troops, already reeling on the regional capital of Dacca, in the country's heartland, get there so fast? The Pakistanis were supposed to be well dug in. The country is a jigsaw of shifting rivers and waterways, difficult for an army to cross. Much of the terrain is soft and marshy, far from ideal for the Indian tanks.

But the Indians had every advantage. The Pakistanis were strung too thin along East Pakistan's 1,350-mile border to try to stop an Indian attempt to punch through.

Air Superiority

The Pakistanis have 70,000 to 80,000 men in East Pakistan, the Indians twice that number. The Pakistanis had only 23 fighter planes in East Pakistan—old F-8 Sabres jets. The Indians have many more planes—and they are newer and better. When the war was only two days old, they had shot all but two or three of the Sabres jets out of the Bengal sky.

But perhaps more important than any other factor in this was the isolation of the Pakistan soldiers. Exposed to the vast majority of the population, he was his own enemy. In East Pakistan, he was isolated for eight months ago, he had been brutalized until the population was cowed and the autonomy movement dead.

But the Bengalis proved to have more staying power than the Pakistanis ever imagined. And now the Pakistanis are a fish in a hostile sea. As he retreats, there is always a Bengali guerrilla somewhere who may jump him and watch him die slowly.

Many Pakistani soldiers are trying to escape the Indian advance by getting into civilian clothes and trying to slip through the countryside. But it will be hard. The Pakistani soldiers are held in a land of Bengalis. He is taller and broader and lighter-skinned than they. Even if he has learned the Bengali language, he will detect the accent. And if he can speak only his own Urdu or Pushtu, that surrender is his only hope.

Yet with all these millstones the Pakistanis have not been pushed for the Indians. True, the Indians have regular air strikes, but the Pakistanis have built heavy bunkers and other defenses across the main road. And the Indians are getting the local intelligence.

Deep Retreat

It is also true that the Pakistanis have been withdrawn from places with elaborate defenses. In the Feroze, where the Indians would have had a hard time dislodging them, to retreat deeper into the country, is their deeper retreat.

Yet when the Pakistanis have turned and made a stand, they have fought heroically, almost fanatically—and the Indians have taken more casualties than the care to admit.

But now the Indian Army is closing in, drawing a no-man's-land area and isolating the other Pakistani positions. In an outer resolve to the country, the savage, most of the men on the Pakistani side have fallen dead on the spot, the Indian have broken the pact.

The Indians have called on the Pakistanis to surrender; but it is just possible that the Pakistanis will make their own stand. The Indian general will order their men to fight to the last round of ammunition. It would be a bloodbath, the first time in the history of the world that a nation was born that way.

ملتان لاہور

Domestic Bonds

Table of Domestic Bonds with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Table of Foreign Bonds with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

BANQUE LAMBERT ENTERS THE EURO-COMMERCIAL PAPER MARKET

Recently, Euro-commercial paper issued by major industrial companies has been introduced on the European financial market. Euro-commercial paper enables investors to obtain a higher effective yield on their money than can be secured either through certificates of deposit or time deposits.

We're a statewide bank, with over \$5.5 billion in assets, and more than 240 banking offices. As a member of Western Bancorporation (total assets exceed \$11 billion), we also offer full banking coverage across 11 western states.

How fast are you growing where the U.S. is growing fastest? California. That's the state that became America's largest in the 1960s (over 20 million people).

Advertisement for United California Bank, featuring a map of California and the bank's logo.

Table of International Stock Market with columns for Market, Price, and Change.

Table of Treasury Bills with columns for Bill, Price, and Change.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left of the page.

Handwritten note: "L. J. ..."

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock prices including companies like American Life, Prudential, and others with their respective share prices.

Market Backs and Fills

(Continued from Page 7) can be raised by more than the average and some, consequently, will have to be held below it to meet the overall limit.

Since United States Steel had said that it would not seek further increases until next August, Price Commission sources asserted that the eight-month commitment would greatly help in dampening inflationary expectations.

At the Pay Board, a second major decision was issued with the approval of a new contract granting the nation's railroad signalmen wage increases well above the general 5.5 percent standard.

The decision on the railroad signalmen's contract had been agreed to by the union and the railroad industry as a test of Pay Board policy.

In a sampling of business opinion, however, it was clear that business has some serious reservations about Phase 2 wage decisions, particularly the Pay Board's action in approving the 15 percent increase for the coal miners.

Meanwhile, the improvement in the bond market, with prices rising and interest rates declining again last week, was attributed chiefly to the belief that progress is indeed being made toward curbing international monetary turbulence.

It was largely this spreading optimism that pushed top-quality utility bond yields from 7.45 percent in mid-November down to 7.28 percent last week, the lowest rate for such bonds since late in March.

In the tax-exempt sector, the Bond Buyer yield index—the equivalent of a Dow-Jones average for municipal bonds—declined for the first time in five weeks, going down to 5.23 percent from 5.44 a week earlier.

Similarly, in the short-term fixed-income securities field, Treasury bills were sold at an average rate of 4.09 percent, the lowest since mid-May.

The market, very clearly, was speculating that the Federal Reserve would soon reduce the discount rate again—and, late Friday, four district banks did lower the rate to 4 1/2 percent from 4 3/4.

Interest-Rate Factor With interest rates close to their lowest levels of the year in the credit market, investors have to be persuaded to put money to work at such level. That, however, could be a positive factor attracting investors to the stock market again.

Although the leading stock average showed a mixed pattern for the week, the market ended generally higher in somewhat less active trading. There were 1,069 issues that showed gains for the week, against 647 with losses.

And volume aggregated 81.6 million shares, compared with 92.8 million the week before.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average closed at 850.75, down 2.84 points for the week. Other leading averages, however, posted small increases. The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks rose 0.98 to 324.58; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 0.83 to 97.69, and the stock exchange composite moved ahead by 0.43 to 53.99.

On the new-issue side, the Development Bank of Singapore is planning a \$10-million, 10-year bond which is being hailed as the first Asian dollar bond. The only difference between this and other international bond issues denominated in dollars is that the Singapore bond will be taken up mainly by local investors.

Lead underwriter of the issue is Daiwa Securities, the first time a Japanese firm has managed the books on a dollar bond. Much of the issue will be placed in Japan thanks to the government's making an exception in its exchange controls.

Far Eastern Appeal The indicated coupon is 8 1/2 percent, too low to attract European investors who may not be certain where Singapore is exactly. But issue managers assert it is of definite appeal in the Far East. The bank is 50.3 percent owned by the government of Singapore, which is guaranteeing the issue.

There were five issues priced last week. The \$30 million of 7 1/2 percent seven-year notes from Du Pont came out at par and were trading at 99 1/2-100 1/2 by the end of the week.

Commercial Union Assurance priced its notes and bonds at par, but the coupon on the \$15 million of five-year notes was cut to 7 7/8 percent, from the indicated 8 percent, carried the expected 8 1/2 percent coupon. Both finished the week at par.

Market Ideas Different Crolier's \$15 million, 8 3/4 percent offering was priced at 97—a 3 1/2 percent yield to its 15-year maturity. "Realistic and appropriate" pricing had been promised for the issue, but the market's ideas of realistic was at 85-86, where it finished the week.

The Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission's 100 million D.M. bond was priced at 99 1/2, making a yield to its 15-year maturity of 7.87 percent. The \$100 million of 8 percent notes of the week were the European Investment Bank's 7 3/4 percent, priced at par, the 10-year bond climbed to 100 by the end of the week thanks to the new foreign exchange controls, which have virtually sealed the franc from international speculation.

The Eurofrancs represent one way around that stumbling block—which is why the older issues rose about 2 points on the week.

SPORTS

Nastase Beats Smith for Paris Tennis Title

PARIS, Dec. 12 (UPI)—George Archer witnessed defending champion Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., 5-7, 4-6, 6-3, today to win the \$50,000 Pepsi Masters tennis tournament.

Nastase won all six of his matches in the seven-man round-robin tournament at Coubertin Stadium to earn the winner's purse of \$15,000.

Smith finished with a 4-2 won lost record to earn second prize of \$9,000.

Cliff Richey of Sarasota, Fla., who today lost to New Yorker Clark Graebner, 7-6, 4-6, 3-6, still managed three place wins, three victories and three losses to take \$7,500.

Ontoime in Doubt Despite going into the final match with a 5-0 record, Nastase needed a victory to prevent Smith from retaining the tournament title because if he lost, Smith would triumph on the record between the two.

It looked as though Nastase would have few problems as he swept to a 5-2 lead in the first set with Smith off to his usual slow start.

But the 6-foot-3 Californian got his game together and nailed down the next five games to win the set, 7-5.

Smith saved four set points at 6-4 in the second set but lost the tie-breaker, 7-4. The final set was a battle between Smith's power and Nastase's shot-making.

Decisive Break The decisive break came in the seventh game when Smith failed to put home an overhead smash. When the ball came back, Smith volleyed wide to lose his service.

Down, 3-5, Smith served in vain as Nastase broke through. Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, beat Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia and took fifth place with Franulovic sixth. Graebner was last and Pierre Barthes of France was fourth.

Smith was upset by Kodes Friday night in a 6-4, 3-6, 4-4, match interrupted by darkness as embarrassed officials explained that the caretaker had got the main switch and gone home, oblivious to the tournament.

In yesterday's matches, Smith beat Graebner, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; Richey beat Franulovic, 6-4, 6-3; Nastase won as Barthes withdrew, suffering from a high fever.

Miss Goolagong Wins BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 12 (Reuters)—Wimbledon queen E. Goolagong of Australia won the final of the Queensland tennis championships today.

Ruffels, a 25-year-old left-hander, beat countryman John Alexander, 6-4, 6-4, and Miss Melville triumphed over Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 6-4, 6-0.

In the semifinals, Ruffels eliminated Alan Stone of Australia, 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5; top seeded Alexander ousted Omy Farrin of New Zealand, 7-6, 5-7, 4-6, 7-6, 7-6; Miss Casals beat countrywoman Valerie Ziegenfuss, 6-2, 6-4, and Miss Melville advanced after Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., withdrew because of separation of a knee injury. Miss King took the first set, 6-2, Miss Melville the second, 7-5.

Ruffels, Miss Melville Win AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 12 (AP)—Australians Ray Ruffels and Kerry Melville won the singles titles in the Benson and Hedges open tennis championships today.

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Archer Holds Bahama Golf Lead With 204

FREEPORT, Bahamas, Dec. 12 (UPI)—George Archer witnessed eight birdies by Bob Gony by yesterday to hold a one-stroke lead after 54 holes of the \$120,000 Bahamas national open.

Archer hit seven sand traps and repeatedly drove into the rough, but he finished with a par-71 at the 25-year-old Country Club course for a 204 total.

Gony, on the tour since 1957 and the holder of the record for the most birdies in a row with eight, said he was helped by a double bogey on the fourth hole.

"It seems to make me concentrate a little more and I didn't lose my cool," said the 40-year-old 6-footer from Belleville, Ill.

Best Round Gony had birdies on four of the last five holes on the front nine and added a three-under-par 33 on the back nine to finish with a 68, the best round of the day.

His three-round total was 205, which put him in a tie for second with 25-year-old Eric Jones, who had a 70.

"I really played very poorly today," Archer said afterward.

Archer made some spectacular shots. On the first hole, he hit a seven from 165 yards out of a trap and landed six feet from the flag. He got the birdie and picked up another on the fourth hole as he rolled in a 20-footer. He sank a five-footer for another birdie on the sixth but he missed putts of five feet, six feet and three feet during a front nine which saw him score three bogies, three bogeys and three pars. He was even under par on the back side.

Yancey Is 4th Bert Yancey was alone in fourth place at 205. He had an eagle on the par four eighth hole when he put a four wood shot two feet from the pin. He had a one-under-par 70.

Julius Boros and Harry Hooper were tied for fifth at 208. "The 51-year-old Boros shot a 69 while Hooper had a 70.

Gony needs a victory in this last tournament of the year if he is to avoid having to qualify for tournaments next year. He stands 91st on the earnings list with only \$29,203.

Archer goes into the final round seeking his third victory of the season. He is the four-ranked money winner with \$132,969.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS George Johnston 69-70-70-209; Bob Gony 68-70-68-206; Eric Jones 70-70-70-205; Bert Yancey 69-70-70-205; Julius Boros 69-70-70-205; Harry Hooper 69-70-70-205; Tom Weir 69-70-70-205; Jerry Abbott 69-70-70-205; Bob Murphy 69-70-70-205; Jack Nicklaus 69-70-70-205; Harry Tenson 69-70-70-205; Mike Sigafoos 69-70-70-205; Tom Weir 69-70-70-205; Bob Dickson 69-70-70-205; George Johnston 69-70-70-205.

Korchnoi Defeats Spasky in Chess MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (UPI)—World chess champion Boris Spasky of Russia suffered a second upset defeat in the Alekhine Memorial chess tournament Friday, resigning to grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi on the 29th move.

Spasky, who will defend his title against Bobby Fischer of the United States next year, lost earlier in the tournament to Tigran Petrosyan, the Soviet grandmaster who lost to Fischer in Buenos Aires in the final elimination tournament.

Stein of Russia leads the tournament with 8.5 points. Tied in second place are Petrosyan, Spasov and Bronstein with 7.5 points.

Ivy Covers the Nile CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 12 (UPI)—The Ivy League approved a trip to Egypt by Harvard and Yale crews to participate in rowing regatta this month during the annual Nile River Festival. The crews will compete Dec. 19 at Luxor, Egypt, and Dec. 22 at Cairo against teams from Oxford and Cambridge Universities and two crews from an Egyptian university.

Monzon-Moyer Bout BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12 (Reuters)—Carlos Monzon, Argentina's world middleweight boxing champion, will defend his title against Denny Moyer of the United States in Rome on Feb. 20, promoter Tito Lottoreo announced.

Spain, Italy Gain In Kings Tennis ANCONA, Italy, Dec. 12 (Reuters)—Spain and Italy gained the final of the Kings Cup European indoor tennis championships yesterday.

Spain, with a 2-0 lead over West Germany after Friday's singles, won the doubles yesterday as Antonio Panatta and Nicola Pietrangeli ousted Vladimir Zednik and Firi Krbec, 6-7, 10-8, 6-4, 6-1. In the singles, Manuel Orantes had beaten Pohnmann, 6-2, 6-2, and Juan Gisbert had set back Engert, 6-4, 6-2.

Italy entered yesterday's play tied with Czechoslovakia, 1-1, and advanced as the doubles team of Adriano Panatta and Nicola Pietrangeli ousted Vladimir Zednik and Firi Krbec, 6-7, 10-8, 6-4, 6-1. In the singles, Manuel Orantes had beaten Pohnmann, 6-2, 6-2, and Juan Gisbert had set back Engert, 6-4, 6-2.

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Griffith Outpoints McAloon In 10-Rounder at New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Emile Griffith, five times a world boxing champion, had an easy time in besting the fighting schoolteacher from the Bronx, N. Y., Danny McAloon, in Madison Square Garden Friday night.

A crowd of 4,738 paid receipts of \$23,008 to watch the 32-year-old Griffith punch his way to a unanimous decision over 10 rounds.

"Two punches did it," said McAloon, a 38-year-old physical instructor. One of those punches, a hook that smashed into McAloon's mid-section in the seventh round, almost bent McAloon double.

Griffith followed with a hard right to the jaw, and McAloon was in serious trouble but was saved further punishment by the bell.

Griffith, far more experienced than McAloon, began to hit his opponent's jaw and body with hooks and hard rights, early in the bout.

The punches took their toll. Tony Castellano, one of the judges, scored 8 rounds for Griffith and 2 for McAloon. The other judge, Bill Recht, favored Griffith, 7 to 2, a 10-round event. Arthur Mercante, the referee, turned in a 6-3-1 card.

Griffith won his 71st fight against 12 defeats in a career that began 14 years ago. This was his 23d main-event appearance in the Garden, one short of

the record set by Tony Canzoneri. The Hall of Fame welterweight and lightweight champion.

McAloon suffered his fifth defeat. He has won 21 fights. Griffith weighed 154 pounds and McAloon scaled 151 3/4.

Boxing—At Miami, European lightweight champion Antonio Fuentis of Italy defeated Spain's Luis Alsa on a four-round disqualification in a non-title fight. Alsa suffered a knee injury in the second round. Fuentis disqualified him for butting in the fourth after Fuentis suffered a gash over his left eyebrow.

At Buenos Aires, World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion Victorino Lopez of Cuba scored a unanimous decision over Antonio Garcia of Colombia in a 10-round bout at Luna Park Stadium. Lopez, 23, a 25-year-old Argentine's fifth defense of the title he won from Paul Tavares of Japan in Tokyo in 1967. Lopez, who seemed to be in command throughout and scored consistently to the last round, was a more powerful although returning Olympic welterweight champion Manfred Wehrle of Austria defeated in the light-middweight contest against Paul Tavares. The referee stopped the bout in the second round when a 23-year-old Paul opened a cut over Wehrle's left eye.

At Wolverhampton, England, "Dangerous" Dan McCallin of England knocked out heavyweight Chuck Olivera of Mexico in the seventh round of a scheduled 10-rounder.

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International Bonds

Table of international bond yields for various countries and currencies, including US dollar, British pound, and others.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table of bank stock prices for various banks including Citicorp, Chase, and others.

Market Averages

Table of market averages including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and other indices.

American Exchange

Table of American stock exchange prices for various companies.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table of New York Stock Exchange prices for various stocks.

TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE HOTELS—RESTAURANTS & NIGHTCLUBS—SHOPS & SERVICES

PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEE TLE
BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZ SAWYER
WIZARD
of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS comic strip panels 1-4. Characters: Snoopy, Woodstock, Charlie Brown.

B.C. comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Bird, Bird.

L.I.L. ABNER comic strip panels 1-2. Characters: Abner, Abner's friends.

BEE TLE comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Beetle Bailey, Beetle Bailey's friends.

MISS PEACH comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Miss Peach, Miss Peach's friends.

BUZ SAWYER comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Buz Sawyer, Buz Sawyer's friends.

WIZARD of ID comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Wizard, Wizard's friends.

REX MORGAN M.D. comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Rex Morgan, Rex Morgan's friends.

POGO comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Pogo, Pogo's friends.

RIP KIRBY comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Rip Kirby, Rip Kirby's friends.

BLONDIE comic strip panels 1-4. Characters: Blondie, Dagwood.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott. Text: An opening lead made a vast difference to Britain's fortunes... Includes a bridge score table.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle. A grid of numbers and letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panels 1-3. Characters: Dennis, Dennis's friends.

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game. Includes a cartoon and a list of words to be unscrambled.

BOOKS
A PERSONAL RECORD
The Labour Government 1964-1970
By Harold Wilson. Atlantic/Little, Brown. 336 pp. Illustrated. \$15.

Reviewed by Lawrence Malkin
HAROLD WILSON came to power on a knife-edge majority of five votes in 1964 in the House of Commons. The caution demonstrated by his initial decision not to devalue the pound is understandable, and he makes a persuasive case for it in his book. But once made, the decision remained unquestioned to the end, and it is never seriously re-examined in this record.

CROSSWORD - By Will W.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a list of 40 clues.

Handwritten text in Arabic script.

Observer

Awkward Facts

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Once again everybody seems to agree that President Nixon is a man who is probably absorbed in thinking in Washington, when Presidents are having a good season, everybody says it is one of those things people do in Washington, a place where no obsequiousness can be too excessive to offer a winner and no abuse too vile for a loser.



Baker

Except for the few who watch American politics out of a passion for irony, this sort of nonsense is probably absorbed in thinking in Washington, when Presidents are having a good season, everybody says it is one of those things people do in Washington, a place where no obsequiousness can be too excessive to offer a winner and no abuse too vile for a loser.

A President on a hot streak is never said to be winning because he has had a good run of breaks, or because he has been mean spirited enough to swallow inexpensive principle, or because the people he is up against are a bunch of hums. He is always said to be a brilliantly astute politician.

President Eisenhower, who may have been more clever about politics than Mrs. Wiggs of the cabbage patch, but not much, was, and still is, praised as one of the most brilliant political masters of the age. He won, didn't he? Well, these things get said about winners. Brilliantly astute political master, and all that. And very soon everybody believes it, maybe because we absorb it in self-defense, assuming that if we surrender, we say, today they're and that Nixon are truly brilliant political masters, the drum beaters will leave us in peace.

This process, or some process like it, accounts for the strange way that highly moot points have, in American politics, of becoming undisputed fact. President Nixon as a brilliant politician is very much indeed.

In 1960, he blew a sure-thing election to the political right. Two years later, his brilliant balance was insufficient to beat Pat Brown for the governorship of California. Presented with another lead-pipe clinch in 1968, he still managed a thrillingly close brush with defeat.

From these bare bones of record, one might conclude that he is a man whom any presidency-loving Democrat would love to run against. At the least, the performance record suggests that his political mastery is arguable.

The President is not the only politician being victimized these days by the Washington weakness for gliding over awkward facts in order to fit our great men with convenient labels.

Sen. Henry Jackson, the Washington Democrat who is running for President, has, for some reason, been stamped "conservative," and the label has now been spoken and written so frequently that it should get his party's nomination, all Democrats will fancy themselves liberals will be obliged to burn down the barn.

His domestic record, in fact, is the New Deal extended; on foreign policy, his views descend directly from the Truman administration, which were formed by Dean Acheson, a gentleman once accused by Nixon of operating a "college of cowardly Communist containment." The New Deal may be old hat; as a policy, "cowardly Communist containment" may be to the right of tea-time with Mao Tse-tung, but how do we get from there to the "conservatism" which Jackson is said to represent?

We don't, except by making nonsense of the political lexicon and then repeating the foolishness until everyone is willing to accept nonsense for fact. The technique is Goebbels'; the politician, in fact, seems to have made virtue of absurdity's necessity; as "conservative," he is said to be going like grits in Dixie, where they may not know what conservatism is any more than anybody else does these days, but know that it's what they like.

In 1967, Generalissimo's presidential campaign collapsed after his enthusiasm for the Vietnam war cooled and he explained that his once warm zeal for it had resulted from being "brainwashed" by the warmakers in Vietnam. It was a rare and noble moment in American politics; a candidate was not only willing to have a change of heart in public, but also brave enough to admit to human weakness. It destroyed him, although it would be foolish to suggest that he would otherwise be president today.

He was, simply, not a brilliant, astute politician. Just as it will turn out President Nixon hasn't been all along if the gets beat next year.

The New Marquis de Sade Defends the Family's Honor

By John Vinocur

CONDE-EN-BRIE, France (AP).—The new Marquis de Sade lives here, in the grey winter gloom of central France, trying to rehabilitate the family reputation.

He says the old Marquis was not perverse, not a sadist, and he has taken back the title that Donatien Alphonse de Sade carried with him to the grave when he died in chains in 1814, a certified lunatic. But looking out through the window at the grey trees studded with crows, the grey mud in his courtyard, Marquis Xavier de Sade acknowledges that his teenage daughters do not have permission to read de Sade, whose books are locked in a ball closet. He also says that he really prefers people to call him "count" rather than "marquis"—"that sounds a little like a masked ball, 'marquis,' an opera perhaps, whereas 'count' is much simpler, you see, more well established."

The contradictions do not bother him. "The important thing," he said, "is to re-establish the Marquis de Sade in the context of present-day life, to take him as if he were alive today. Why, he'd almost be an insignificant man, somebody who wouldn't get talked about at all."

Whips and Evil

Whips, torture, the pleasure of inflicting pain, the exquisiteness of suffering, the glorification of evil—for the new marquis all that is just a reflection of the times of the old marquis—his great-great-grandfather. "He wrote his life—the life of a womanizer, a dissolute man, an irresponsible man. All the big men of his time were doing the same things that he was. So he had to find a scapegoat, someone who could absorb all the dirtiness of the era and they found him. He was an innovator, a promoter, a revolutionary and he finished his life in prison for peccadilloes."

While he is talking, the mar-

quis gestures with his low, soft hands. His face, a bit jowly, is the only hint of what the middle-aged de Sade looked like. There are no portraits of the original marquis and his skull disappeared after it had been disinterred by a Napoleonic medical commission.

The new marquis explains that he is willing to talk about de Sade "because the intellectual climate is very good now and in 10 or 20 years all this will be bypassed." The marquis said that his five children had not suffered from bearing the name "de Sade," but that he remembered as a young man that "two weren't ashamed, but just the same we tried not to talk about it because it was embarrassing to be named 'de Sade.'"

Ancient Virtues

A French biographer of de Sade, Gilbert Lely, acquainted the new marquis with his ancestor's virtues as a revolutionary, civil libertarian and literary stylist.

"So I began working quietly for his rehabilitation, a very subtle rehabilitation because in France or elsewhere, when someone is killed they say it's a sadistic crime, inserting the marquis's name, which is completely unfair because the marquis never killed anyone. When there's a torturous scene they say it's a sadistic scene."

Did the word "sadism" itself have any personal effect on him? "Yes," he said. "It's embarrassing. The people who use it, well... it's very, very embarrassing." "I want to show the marquis in another life, in his misery, in his suffering because he was a great believer in freedom. He was perverse only by vengeance."

The current marquis's great passion is restoring his chateau and increasing the number of paying tourists who visit it. Color rushed to his face as he talked about his plans for the chateau, where guests will probably be able to have lunch with the Marquis de Sade next summer.

"You know," he said, "we're an excellent family, one of the very best French families, but had the marquis been from the family of the Prince of Orleans, or the Prince of Condé, this whole business would have been hushed up. Killing, raping, it all depends on who's doing it."



Marquis Xavier de Sade in front of his chateau.

Italy's Blue Team Beats the Aces In \$15,000 Bridge Play in U.S.

By Alan Truscott

LAS VEGAS, Nev. Dec. 12 (NYT).—The old world champions of bridge, from Italy and representing the Old World, decisively defeated the new world champions (from the New World, of course), in the \$15,000 challenge match that ended here last night.

At the end of 140 deals, the Blue Team comprising Benito Garozzo, Pietro Forquet, Giorgio Belladonna, Walter Averelli, Massimo d'Alenio and Camillo Pabis-Ticci, won by 84 international match points. Their opponents were The Aces, the current world titleholders, comprising Robert Wolff, Jim Jacoby, Bob Hamman, Bob Goldman, Mike Lawrence and Paul Soloway.

This was the first time these two great teams had met. The Blue Team retired from world championship play in 1969. For the first half of the match the play was evenly balanced, but for the next 50 deals the Italians dominated the proceedings. In the final 20 deals both teams played their best form and there was little change in the score. The final total was 338-254 in favor of the Blue Team.

PEOPLE: GIs in Japan Storm Fonda Anti-War Show

It was a rough weekend on performers. First, in Yokosuka, Japan, yesterday, a group of servicemen defending the American role in Vietnam mounted the stage during an anti-war show by Jane Fonda's troupe and engaged in a "beat" shouting match with the performers. "We fought in Vietnam against Communist aggression," shouted an army enlisted man during an anti-war speech by actor Donald Sutherland. Then the unidentified heckler and some 10 of his mates left their seats and stormed the stage, while other GIs in the audience urged them to back off. After interrupting the show for about 10 minutes, the soldiers left the stage voluntarily.

Shortly afterwards, the Fonda show flew to Okinawa for three more shows, hoping to return to Japan for yet another. Though Japanese officials had first said their tourist visa were "impossible" with their anti-war entries allowing them to perform two shows near U.S. bases near Tokyo.

Meanwhile, American rock star Frank Zappa, 31, was under a court-ordered stay in a London hospital today after being seriously injured during his show at the Bagnoli Theatre late Friday night. Zappa suffered a broken leg and a concussion when a man leapt onto the stage, grappled with the singer, and pushed him into the orchestra pit 10 feet below.

Michael Jaffe, business manager of the theater, said: "The man went absolutely mad. He said he was upset because his girlfriend had a crush on Zappa." Police detained Zappa's attacker, identified as Trevor Stewart, 37, who appeared in a London court and was remanded on \$500 bail.

The steel gates of Folsom (Calif.) Prison swung open Friday and "Old Fitz" was a free man for the first time in 49 years. Charles Fitzgerald, 65, had been in Folsom Prison since he was convicted, and had never seen the moon or the stars since 1927, when a riot broke out at the maximum-security prison where his home was a small cell with no view of the outside world. Old Fitz, who will take up temporary residence at the Seventh Step Foundation, a self-help organization for ex-convicts, was asked what it was like being behind bars all those years. "It was just another day going by each day," he said. "After the first few days, it was easy." And how did it feel getting a pardon from a life sentence for killing a policeman? "I just want to get the hell away from here at once."

When the HMS Norfolk docked at Portsmouth, England, yesterday, a dozen young sailors trooped down the gangway and dashed for their nearest girlfriends with a special gift for each of them: a lock of Prince Charles's hair. The prince had got his first military shearing aboard the destroyer on which he is serving as sub-lieutenant, and barber Bill Chadwick had at the hair's hair with scissors and comb in a passageway outside the ship's store, said yesterday. "As soon as I had finished, there was a rush of sailors scrambling to pick up the lock of hair. In two minutes the lock had gone. But I managed to stow away a lock as a souvenir for my family."

Another released murderer, Bernard Finch, who was convicted 12 years ago for killing his wife, has applied for a license to practice medicine in Missouri and a pardon is expected soon. Finch eagerly awaited in St. Louis Springs, Mo., a town which he longed to be in need of a doctor. Said Chamber of Commerce President John Murphy: "He made a favorable impression immediately. We owe it to a man such as Finch to give him every opportunity to become fully rehabilitated."

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